

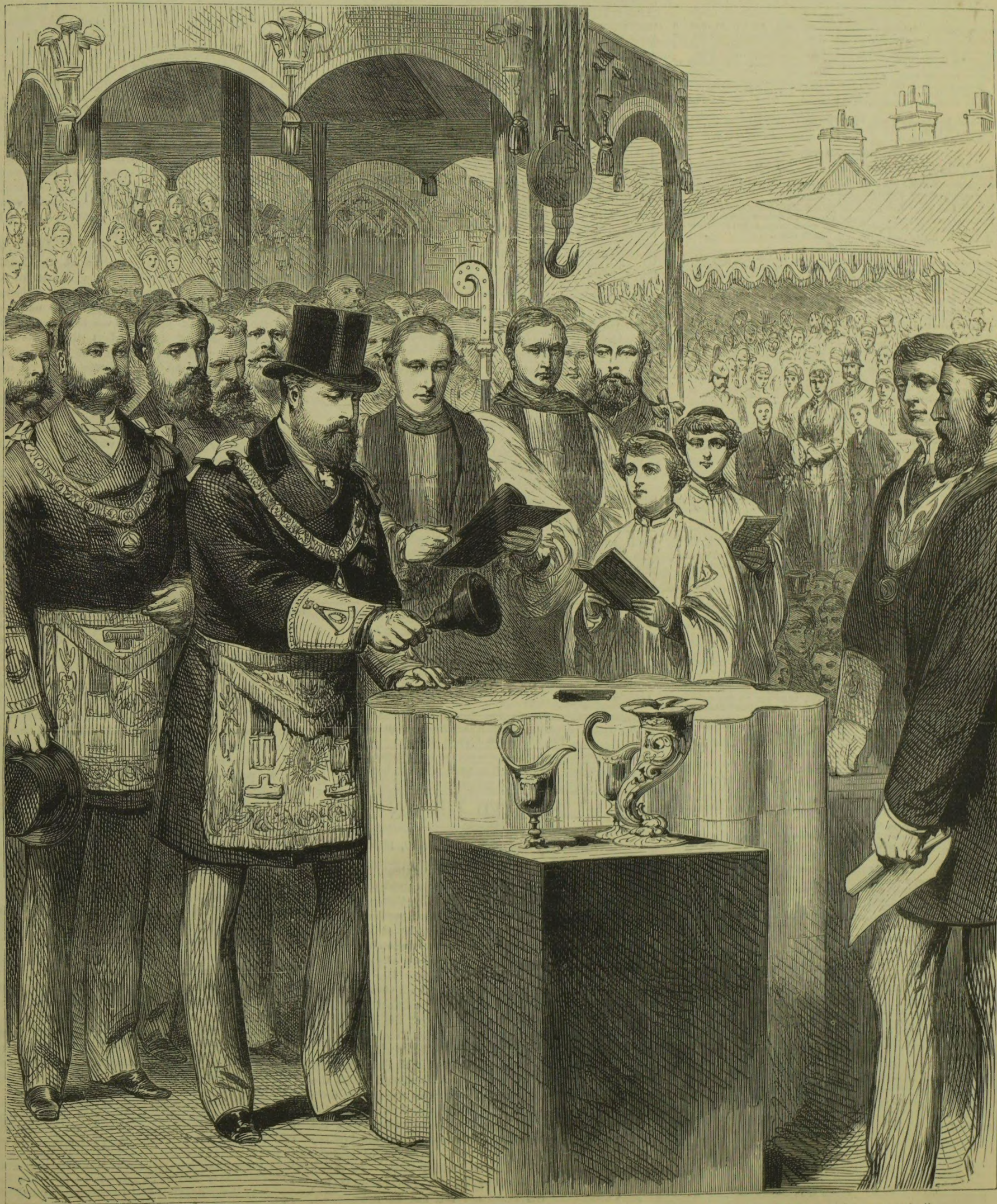
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2139.—VOL. LXXVI.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND SIXPENCE.
COLOURED PICTURE } By Post, 6^d.



"May the good seed of His Word, sown here in the hearts of men, take root, and bring forth fruit a hundredfold, to their benefit and His glory. So mote it be."

ROYAL VISIT TO TRURO: THE PRINCE OF WALES LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF TRURO CATHEDRAL.—SEE PAGE 530.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at 6, Granville-terrace, Merchiston Park, Edinburgh, the wife of T. Senior Gardiner, of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at 22, Addison-road, Kensington, Lady Frances Balfour, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. T. Stewart Dyer, Charles C. Thomson, eldest son of the late Murray Thomson, Nassau, Bahamas, to Mary, only surviving daughter of the late Alfred J. Duncombe, Chief Justice, Turks and Caicos Islands, West Indies.

On the 25th inst., at St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Hastings, by the Rev. D. L. Scott, L.L.D., assisted by the Rev. H. Stent, M.A., Vicar of Fairlight, Samuel Alfred Probert, of Graaff-Reinet, Cape of Good Hope, Esq., J.P., to Isabella Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Charles Osborne, Esq., of the Exchequer and Audit Office.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Lisbon, Edgcombe Noble Carpenter, son of John and Jane Carpenter, late of Falmouth.

On the 7th inst., at the Rectory, Cobourg, Canada, Veronica Frances, wife of the Rev. Canon Stennett and daughter of the late Right Rev. A. N. Bethune, Bishop of Toronto, aged 50.

On the 16th inst., at Canterbury, Cecilia Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Archdeacon Croft and granddaughter of Charles Manners Sutton, late Archbishop of Canterbury, aged 56.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 5.

SUNDAY, MAY 30.

First Sunday after Trinity.
Moon's last quarter, 10.53 p.m.
Morning Lessons: Joshua iii. 7-iv. 15; John xi. 47-xii. 20. Evening Lessons: Joshua v. 13-vi. 21 or xxiv.; Hebrews vi.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Ripon; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. E. C. Derner.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Maclear (second Boyle Lecture).

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.-3 p.m., the Archbishop of York (for the Bishop of London's Fund); 7 p.m., the Bishop of Durham.
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of London.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Dean of Lichfield; 7 p.m., Rev. Erskine W. Knollys, Vicar of Addington, Croydon.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Dean of Llandaff, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger.

MONDAY, MAY 31.

Lévy by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m.
Geographical Society, anniversary, 2 p.m. (the Earl of Northbrook in the chair); dinner at Willis's Rooms, 7.30 p.m. (the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair).
National Home for Crippled Boys, Kensington, bazaar (two days).

Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, annual court, United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (the Duke of Richmond in the chair).
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m.
London Library, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Yachting: Nore, Erith, and Medway Yacht Clubs.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

New Docks and Railway Station at Holyhead to be opened by the Prince of Wales.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Meeting of Convocation, Westminster, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. Eske on American Political Ideas).
Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army, bazaar in the Riding-School, Knightsbridge (three days).
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (Colonel Charles Warren on the Site of the Temples of the Jews; Professor G. K. Szello on the Papyrus of Bek-en-Amén).

Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. E. W. H. Holdsworth on the Distribution of the Crayfish; Mr. F. Jeffrey Bell on the Echinoidæ; Dr. A. Günther on a Collection of Mammals from Japan).
Crystal Palace Dog Show (four days).
Ladies' International Education Society, concert, 48, Bryanston-square, 3.30 p.m.
Newport Market Refuge and Schools, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m. (Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
Mansion House, dinner to the Judges.
Yachting: Corinthian Club.
Races: Croydon June Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

Agricultural Society, noon.
Botanical Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. C. Frier on the Supposed Birthplace of St. Cuthbert; Mr. C. W. Dymond on Cup-markings on Burley Moor).
Victoria Hospital for Children; concert at Chelsea House.
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Miss Helen Taylor on Socialism).
Society of Public Analysts, 8 p.m.
Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, Annual Meeting at Worcester (7 days).
Victoria Hospital for Children, concert at Chelsea House.

St. James's Hall, Mr. H. Leslie's Choir, last concert, 8 p.m.
Royal General Theatrical Fund, Annual Festival, Freemasons' Tavern.
Anniversaries: Christian Evidence Society, Willis's Rooms, 2.30 p.m.; Dr. Barnard's Homes, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m. (Earl Cairns in the chair).
Royal Society, conversation, 9 p.m.
Her Majesty's State Concert, Buckingham Palace.
Wiltshire Society, anniversary, Albion House (Marquis of Ailesbury in the chair).
Yachting: Royal London, Nore, and Junior Thames Yacht Clubs.
Beverly Races.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

Prince George Frederick of Wales born, 1863.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids on the Sacred Books of the Early Buddhists).
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Society for the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Simpson on Afghanistan).
Linnæan Society, 8 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. W. H. Perkin, A. Dupré, E. Frankland, D. A. Louis, W. N. Hartley, J. C. Evans, and C. Neison).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, anniversary, 7 p.m.
Royal Society, election of Fellows, 4 p.m.
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. William Siemens on the Dynamo-Electric Current and its Applications).
Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, Willis's Rooms, elections, &c., 11.30 a.m.; anniversary festival, 6.45 p.m. (Lord Carington in the chair).
Yachting: New Thames and Royal London Yacht Clubs.
Races: Sandown First Summer Meeting.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

Accession of George I., King of Greece, 1863.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy).
Institute of Actuaries, anniversary, 3.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Statham, an Analysis of Ornament, 9 p.m.).

Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Trinity College, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. R. Radcliffe on Flutes, Ancient and Modern).
Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, Congress, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. (papers and discussions).
Royal London Yacht Club.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on the Dramatists before Shakespeare)—Close of the Season.
Metropolitan Association for Benefiting Young Servants, concert at Grosvenor House.

Albert Hall, Operatic Concert, 3 p.m.
Yachting: Royal Alfred, Royal Thames, Corinthian, and Cheshire Yacht Clubs.
Royal Canoe Club: Opening Cruise, Kingston, 2 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. next morning.		
May	(Inches.)	° F.	° F.	° F.	0-10	° F.	° F.				
16	30.103	52.1	37.6	61	1	64.2	44.2	E.N.E.	NE.	491	0.000
17	30.193	48.6	35.3	63	3	58.2	43.0	NE. ENE.	NE.	471	0.000
18	30.226	47.4	36.0	67	4	56.4	38.4	NE. NNE.	NE.	339	0.000
19	30.114	49.9	40.2	71	10	60.0	36.4	NNE. W. WNW.	NNE.	120	0.000
20	30.184	50.6	48.5	69	8	69.6	49.5	N.W. N.E.	N.W.	139	0.000
21	30.121	61.5	43.8	55	6	74.1	48.9	E.W. NNW.	E.W.	143	0.000
22	29.788	55.6	43.0	65	8	63.3	50.0	N.W. WSW. WNW.	N.W.	279	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.107	30.201	30.245	30.234	30.159	30.186	29.821
Temperature of Air	..	54.5°	49.0°	50.0°	61.0°	62.0°	63.9°	60.7°
Temperature of Evaporation	..	47.4°	43.2°	48.4°	49.2°	56.0°	58.5°	52.0°
Direction of Wind	..	E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.	WNW.	W.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 63, Pall-mall.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East, from Nine to Six Daily. Admission, 1s.
THOS. ROBERTS, Secretary.

GROSVENOR GALLERY SUMMER EXHIBITION.
NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

HANOVER GALLERY, 47, New Bond-street (Entrance from Maddox-street).—NOW OPEN.—Hans Makart's Great Pictures, "Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp," "The Silver Wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Austria," and other Pictures by eminent French Artists. Admission, 1s. Descriptive Catalogue, 6d.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE TOMB." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 53, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

YORKSHIRE FINE-ART AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, YORK.—SUMMER EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, STATUARY, &c., will OPEN JULY 15.—London Agents: Mr. James Bowdler, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital. Pictures collected between June 16 and 26.

ROYAL ALBERT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Collingwood Court, Bureshop, Surrey.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given at the above Institution on SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880, at Three o'clock, in aid of the Funds of the Institution. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have graciously signified their intention of being present on the occasion, and will be supported by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and other distinguished visitors.

The following Artists have generously given their services:—Vocalists, Misses Robertson, Miss Lillian Bailey, Mr. George Cooby, Herr Henrichel; Violoncello, Mons. R. Albert. Conductor, Signor Randegger.

Between the First and Second Parts H.R.H. the Duchess of Cornwall has consented to receive PRIZES from LADIES who wish to benefit the Institution by contributing or collecting FIVE GUINEAS towards its Funds.

Tickets, 10s. 6d. each; to be had of the Secretary, CHARLES A. WALKER, 18, Newgate-street, London, E.C. Family Tickets by arrangement. Purchasers admitted free. Early application is requested, as the Hall will accommodate only a limited number of persons.

MUSICAL UNION.—LEOPOLD AUER, Solo Violinist at the Court of Russia, is engaged for the MATINEES, JUNE 8, 22, and 29 (first time since 1877).

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.
EVERY EVENING (excepting Saturday, May 29, and the Saturday in June), at 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE is terminating with THE TRIAL SCENE. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with an Idyll, by W. G. Wills, entitled IOLANTHE. Iolanthe, Miss Ellen Terry; Count Tristan, Mr. Irving. Every Saturday Evening commencing with SATURDAY, MAY 29, will be performed THE BELLS (Mathias, Mr. Irving) and IOLANTHE (Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry).

LYCEUM.—MORNING PERFORMANCES, TO-DAY (SATURDAY, MAY 29), and every SATURDAY during JUNE, at Two o'clock, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. Special Engagement of all the Star Artists. EVERY EVENING at Eight. Miss Nelly Power, Misses Emily Mott, Marie Compton, Lizzie Simms, Sarah Beryl, Sisters Mario, Nina Warner, G. H. Moderndale, BEAUTIFUL SONGS AND BALLADS. Reappearance of that immensely popular Comedian, MR. CHARLES SUTTON.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of the Grand Ballet NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. Invented and arranged by M. Dewinne. Music by M. Edouard Frevin. Scenery and Dresses, M. Dewinne; Adm. and Altes. Holi, supported by Milles, Broughton, Poyell, Aguzzi; M. Dewinne, M. Carios, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

CANTERBURY.—NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. An entirely new Grand Ballet Every Evening at Ten. Brilliant scenic effects. Magnificent Transformation. Gorgeous Dresses, Pretty Music, and the Best Dancers.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.
THE NEW PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONGS AND BALLADS.
Reappearance of that immensely popular Comedian, MR. CHARLES SUTTON.

AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE
in the services of the Entertainment in the shape of
GRAND MILITARY AND ALLEGORICAL TRANSFORMATION SABOT DANCE,
in which the services of the entire strength of the Company will be called into requisition.
The Dresses by Mrs. MAY. The Lime-Light Effects by Mr. KERR.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—CASTLE BOTHEREM, by Arthur Law. Music by Hamilton Clarke; after which, OUR ASCOT PARTY, a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with a New Second Piece, A FLYING VISIT, by Arthur Law. Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, OPENS
SATURDAY, MAY 29,
Admission, 2s. 6d.;
MONDAY, MAY 30, Admission, 1s.;
and
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY,
Admission, 1s.
SEATS TO VIEW THE LEAPING,
10s., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s.
By order,
S. SNEY,
Secretary and Manager.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	M	M	M	M	M	M
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 22	6 48	7 15	7 45	8 15	8 50	9 20
9 55	10 25	10 55	11 25	11 55	12 25	12 55

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880.

We begin now to comprehend, to some extent, the policy which Her Majesty's Ministers have agreed to pursue. The Royal Speech—which was read by Commission on Thursday last—initiated, in clear and unimpassioned tones, the business of the new Parliament, as far at least as its first Session is concerned. The present relation of Foreign Powers to the British Government is one of peace, good will, and amity, and of these advantages Her Majesty's Government have made prompt use, with a view to secure the concerted action of Europe in the practical solution of the yet unsettled questions arising out of the stipulations laid down by the Treaty of Berlin. That Treaty, as might have been anticipated, will be upheld; but it will be upheld, not as a dead letter, but as a vital force, in all the matters to which it applies. In regard to Afghanistan, whilst the gallantry of our troops is handsomely recognised, their withdrawal from the country, as soon as it can be effected consistently with the maintenance of order, with the independence of the ruling authority chosen by the Afghans themselves, and with a reasonable prospect of friendly relations to India, has been decided upon. In South Africa the project of Confederation will be promoted, supremacy over the Transvaal will not be surrendered, and the security of the indigenous races and self-govern-

ment by the European settlers will, as far as possible, be provided for. At home, the Peace Preservation Act for Ireland will be suffered to lapse, and reliance will henceforth be placed on the provisions of the ordinary law, firmly administered, for the conservation of peace and order. The mitigation of existing distress in that country will be adequately looked after; and the Parliamentary Suffrage will be placed upon the same footing as that which prevails in Great Britain. Domestic Legislation will be restricted this Session to a measure for putting an end "to the controversies that have arisen with respect to Burials in Churchyards and Cemeteries;" to a renewal of the Ballot Act; to the giving to the Occupiers of Land the right to kill ground-game; and to a Bill for determining, "on a just principle, the liabilities of employers for accidents sustained by their workmen."

The programme thus outlined is a modest one, and there seems reason to expect that it will be fairly carried out. It applies, as we have said, only to the short Session which has just opened. It will furnish quite a sufficiency of labour until the Recess. Other work has to be done. Financial arrangements will have to be made. Some further discussion upon Foreign topics than that which took place on the Address responsive to the Queen's Speech may be expected. But, on the whole, even if this be the case, the country, we fear, may look upon the Session 1880, unexpectedly interrupted by the occurrence of the General Election, and the construction of a new Administration, as comparatively barren. A good many hopes are blighted; a good many well-founded calculations are upset; but, with the forebaste which is yielded to us of the future domestic policy of the Government and Parliament of the country, we can manage to wait awhile (because it is inevitable that we must wait) for the full and orderly development of those principles which are believed to have received the sanction of a large majority of the Constituent Bodies.

People will be all the more willing to do this, inasmuch as they have already received at the hands of Parliament, and particularly of the House of Commons, early and, we may say, convincing evidence of the ability, earnestness, and independence of those to whom the conduct of public affairs has been intrusted. Within the space of a few days there has seldom been, in the Representative Branch of the Legislature, so unostentatious, and yet so satisfactory, a display of deliberative ability, discriminating intellect, and eloquent discussion, as we have had since the opening of Parliament last week. Even the episodic debates relating to the taking of the oath by Mr. Bradlaugh have revealed a power in the House which has not been put forth for some time past—diffused power—one that belongs rather to the Assembly itself than to two or three illustrious members of it. There have been, it is true, out-flashings of prejudice and passion on both sides—the atmosphere surrounding this topic of discussion has been troubled and occasionally gloomy. Even the practical steps approved by the majority may not prove to have been the wisest that could have been adopted. But the course pursued by the House has indicated high principle, great self-restraint, cool judgment, and penetrating forecast, which present a favourable augury of success in relation to those subjects to which attention will before long be given. There has been a firmness and solidity of tone which speaks well for the solution of the yet unsolved problems of domestic legislation. There has been apparent, moreover, an individual independence, not of conviction only, but also of action, giving promise that the House will not be overborne by mere personal, or even party, interests. The moral sentiment of the assembly appears to be sound and healthy, and, so far as one has had an opportunity of judging, its public spirit is raised above the meaner motives by which human nature, even among senators, is sometimes actuated. We are all of us liable to mistakes. We may be deceived as to that which lies before us. We do not forget the proverb that "New brooms sweep clean," nor are we insensible to the possibility of degeneration from high ideals. But we confess with pleasure that we think we discern in the present Parliament traits of a superiority, both intellectual and moral, which well befits the age in which we live. It is no ordinary House of Commons—no humdrum assembly, to be swayed hither or thither by the mere will of those who lead it. It answers well to the main characteristics of the English people; and we think we are justified in anticipating from it an amount and quality of work such as will tend to raise the reputation of the people of England, and of her institutions, all the world over.

We have given, of course, our general impressions only. We have not attempted to summarise Parliamentary proceedings during the week. The outline of what has been said and done in Parliament has doubtless been caught by our readers from the usual sources of information. First impressions are, perhaps, open to bias, this way or that; and are, therefore, less to be depended upon than mature convictions. But they are, at any rate, frankly uttered; and they will stand for what they are worth, and only for so much. May the history of the present Parliament confirm these first impressions of its character and main purpose! May it grow in wisdom as it grows in years, and may it commend itself to the esteem and affection of those whom it represents, more and more strongly up to the natural termination of its career!

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Two hundred and one are, up to this writing, the aggregate of the replies with which I have been favoured respecting the lines written by Lord Palmerston, father of the Premier, on the death of his first wife. I am thinking of having all the copies of the verses so obligingly sent to me bound in a handsome volume for the benefit of the *post nati*. There is but one thorn in my cushion; and that is in the shape of an abusive communication from a person at Bristol, who sent me two or three pages torn out of a sixpenny guide book, containing the verses, but without any reference to their origin, and who now passionately demands that I shall return the "portion of a book," or have the "Common Honesty" to pay him some money in compensation, adding that he is surprised that a "Man of Honour" should need such a reminder. I returned his printed scrap to the person at Bristol, telling him that if he writes me any more abusive letters he will be handed over to my solicitors.

This is a very trifling specimen, indeed, of the little episodes which make the life of a journalist a Sweet Boon. You try to do somebody a service; you wade through Pelions upon Ossas of correspondence; and your reward is to be abused as though you were a pickpocket. But there is consolation. I do not think that the two hundred ladies and gentlemen who, at the sacrifice of much time and trouble, have been so kind as to copy out the verses for me require to be paid with anything beyond thanks. They will please accept those thanks, which are of the heartiest.

I am not able to write two hundred letters of acknowledgment; but I have much pleasure in complying with the request contained in the subjoined. I hope that it will please a good old lady:—

Sir,—Seeing your request in the *Illustrated News*, I remembered the lines you wish for. I am very aged—in my eighty-third year; you will therefore excuse my feeble writing. Write the verses over again, and punctuate them, before you send them to the person who wishes for them. You will, if you please, acknowledge them—to Miss J. E. BARNARD, 2, The College, Northfleet, Kent, May 23, 1880.

Do you remember a touching lecture once delivered by Mr. Thackeray on "Humour and Charity"? The great humourist was himself one of the most charitable of mankind; and the proceeds of the lecture of which I am speaking were devoted to some beneficent object. I rejoice to find that a very bright English humourist of our own times, Mr. Frank Burnand, intends to read some selections from his inimitable "Happy Thoughts," in aid of the Catholic Teachers' Fund for the relief of the distress in Ireland. The reading will take place at Steinway Hall on Thursday, June 17, and I hope that Mr. Burnand will have a crowded audience. I notice in the long list of patrons of the entertainment the names of Cardinal Manning, the Lord Mayors of London and Dublin, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Denbigh, Lord Petre, Monsignore Talbot, and Sir Charles Dilke.

The unveiling of Mr. Belt's colossal bronze statue of Byron, in Hamilton-gardens, took place on Monday last, and was not a very imposing ceremonial—if ceremonial it could be termed, at all. A very few members of the Byron Memorial Committee, including Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Dorchester, Lord Houghton, Mr. Frederick Locker, and perhaps five other gentlemen, with the indefatigable Honorary Secretary, Mr. Richard Edgecombe, but for whose enthusiasm and whose perseverance the Memorial would probably never have had any substantial being at all, assembled in the forenoon at Mr. John Murray's house in Albemarle-street. The course of procedure having been agreed upon, the Committee "hopped into hansoms," and proceeded to Hamilton-gardens, where a key was borrowed from the gardener, and the statue was immediately revealed to the public eye, by Lord Houghton, who, standing on the lower step of the pedestal, "improved the occasion" by the delivery of a few brief but polished inaugural sentences. This was all; and sprinkled by a drizzling rain the small auditory, canopied by their umbrellas, dispersed into the infinities. The spectacle was not impressive, and was dreary.

I cannot help thinking this half-hearted, left-handed, shamefaced mode of unveiling the effigy of one of the most illustrious of Englishmen was, from beginning to end, a grave mistake. Looking at the present incomplete condition of the monument, it would have been much better to defer the inaugural ceremony until the substitution of the real pedestal, which is to be of *rosso antico* marble, the gift of the Greek Government, for the actual pedestal, which is merely so much painted timber. Then, the Memorial being a reality and not a partial sham, the act not of unveiling but of formal presentation to the nation might appropriately take place.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, who is the President of the Byron Memorial Committee, is obviously the personage who should most appropriately reply to the formal offer of the statue made, say, by Lord Houghton or Lord Rosslyn or some other noble and practised speaker. I may be told that all this would only amount to so much speechifying, "buncombe," "spouting," "high falutin'," "tall talk," and what not. I answer that, unless the art of Oratory is to become a dead art—and it has nearly become one, in England—and unless we are to remain a race of bungling, blundering, ungrammatical stammerers, half-crippled by awkward articulation and half-gagged by *mauvaise honte*, the inauguration of a national memorial to such a man as Byron is precisely the occasion when our best public speakers should speak their very best.

"Prisoner at the bar," said the learned Judge, in the five-thousandth-time-quoted story, "Providence has blessed you with health, strength, and abilities; instead of which you go about stealing ducks." Syntax is a mighty science; yet is there much virtue in "instead of which." Take it in connection with the foregoing paragraph. "Instead of which" our best public speakers are doomed to make speeches full of sound and fury at public dinners concerning charitable institutions of whose scope and purport they understand scarcely anything;

or proposing the health of persons about whom they do not care twopence; while the worst public speakers flounder through miserable mazes of tautological gibberish in returning thanks for the Army and Navy and Reserve Forces, and similar hackneyed sentiments.

"The Clubs of the World." Such is the enticing title of a stout, handsome, crimson bound volume of some four hundred pages, just published by Messrs. Harrison, of Pall-mall. This welcome book professes to be a guide and index to the London and county clubs, and those of the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Colonies, and the English and other clubs in Europe, the United States, and elsewhere throughout the world. In process of time this work will become a valuably comprehensive one. At present it abounds in sins of omission.

Mem.: I find no mention among Continental clubs of the excellent "Circulo de los Labradores" at Seville, of a capital club at Cordova, of any club at Madrid, or at Moscow. The "Cercle du Sport Oriental" at Constantinople—or, rather, in the Grande Rue de Pera—has a redundant s in "Sports." In the United States, under the head of San Francisco, only the Pacific and the Union Clubs are mentioned; and no notice is taken of the Bohemian Club, which, its name notwithstanding, is a luxuriously-appointed establishment, and among whose members are representatives of much of the forensic learning, and the literary, journalistic, and artistic culture of the Golden City. Nor am I able to find any reference to the Manhattan Club at New York; to the Westmoreland and Richmond Clubs at Richmond, the good old capital of the good old State of Virginia—the city of brave men and beautiful women; nor to the many and splendid clubs of New Orleans—the Boston, the Orleans, the Pickwick—the last a most aristocratic club—and others the names of which I have for the moment forgotten.

When I first availed myself of the courteously proffered privileges of the Boston Club I was under a hazy impression that the social gathering had been organised by a select body of Massachusetts men determined to perpetuate in the creole capital of Louisiana the traditions of Plymouth Rock, Faneuil Hall, Bunker Hill, pork and beans, and other features of the culture and patriotism of "the hub of the Universe." Instead of which—I thank thee, judge, for teaching me that locution—I found that the name of the New Orleans club had no kind of relation to Boston Mass.; but that it referred rather to a game at cards very popular in the eighteenth century, and called "boston." Whence "boston," ye learned correspondents of *Notes and Queries*? Since I was dialectically assaulted a long time ago by Professor Skeet for something which I had had the hardihood to say in this column I have abandoned the practice of philological inquiry; but I may hint that there are some Americans who derive "boston" from "boast on" or brag; others say that it has something to do with the Spanish "basto," the ace of spades.

I am reminded of this pleasant Society by reading in a New Orleans paper the sad tidings of the sudden death of Dr. Samuel Choppin, the President of the Boston Club, a distinguished physician, a ripe scholar, an affectionate friend, and in all the social relations of life the model of an accomplished Franco-American gentleman. This journal, I am happy to know, is extensively read in New Orleans; and I should wish the gentlemen of the Crescent City to know that there is at least one Englishman who remembers with gratitude the cordial welcome which he received at the Boston Club and the graceful courtesy of its regretted President.

It seems fated that I should talk about clubs this week. A friend of mine tells me that, calling lately at the Reform to see a member of the new House of Commons, he observed that the pictorial attractions of the hall of the club had been enhanced by a splendid three-quarter-length portrait of the late Lord Macaulay. The picture is by Mr. Archer, I hear. The historian is represented sitting, his hands crossed over the handle of his walking-stick, and looking the spectator full in the face. The likeness, my friend tells me, is an admirable one; and the painting forms a valuable addition to the gallery of illustrious statesmen and scholars who have been members of the Reform Club. Grey, Brougham, Cobden, O'Connell, Gladstone, Macaulay, are already in that historic hall, on canvas or in marble; but my friend did not tell me that he remarked any portrait or any bust of that stanch Reformer William Makepeace Thackeray.

My name, obviously, is neither Sanchez nor Escobar, nor yet Mariana; and although I have long been an attentive student of Jeremy Taylor's "Ductor Dubitantium" or "Rule of Conscience," I am but a poor hand, I fear, at casuistry. Yet, were I versed in that craft, I might try to show that a fib, when it is a loyal fib, and a patriotic fib, and a picturesque fib, may have some claim to be justifiable and even laudable. For example, long years ago Mr. Carlyle utterly demolished, ripped up, scattered to the winds and dispersed the striking but "bogus" story of the French man-of-war the "Vengeur," in the action between the fleets commanded by Admiral Villaret Joyeuse and Lord Hood respectively, having gone down without surrendering, the colours nailed to the mast, and the crew shouting "Vive la République!" There is not a word of truth in the stirring tale; yet I find it calmly repeated in the last and recently published instalment of the "History of France" by the late M. Guizot, continued by Madame de Witt, née Guizot. The action of the First of June, 1794, is described as "heroic in its inequality;" and the "bogus" legend of the inexpugnable "Vengeur" is related with a tranquil dignity, refreshing to read. The myth is illustrated by a superb engraving on wood, drawn by M. Hildebrand; and, oddly enough, it was not in French, but in an English translation that I met with the amusing, but impudent, figment. It was the translator's business, I apprehend, to get so much a sheet for his work; and the palpable untruth of the "Vengeur" story was no concern at all of his.

It does not matter, perhaps. The Duke did not cry "Up, Guards, and at 'em!" at Waterloo. It is doubtful whether he murmured "Night or Blucher." Napoleon did not allude to the Scots Greys as "Ces terribles chevaux gris;" and Cambronne assuredly did not remark that the "Guard dies but never surrenders." He did not die, and did surrender. I am beginning to doubt whether the late J. Casar, of Rome, ever said "*Quid times, Casarem vehis*;" and whether King Croesus, when on the point of being burnt alive by King Cyrus, did three successive times repeat, in a lamentable accent, the name of Solon.

Mem.: There are a good many things said and done of which History wisely takes no notice, because they are petty or ludicrous, and the aim of History is to amplify and to ennoble on the one hand, or to amplify and to vilify on the other. But amplification is a *sine qua non*. I was reading the other day, in the Memoirs of a certain General Count Bismarck (no connection of the actual "Reichkanzler") that, on the morning of the Battle of Blenheim, Prince Eugene sent three times to the Duke of Marlborough to say that he was ready to begin the fight. At length the Savoyard hero rode up to the Duke's headquarters, and found the illustrious John Churchill in his coach, up to his chin in a pile of dirty linen, which, with the assistance of an aide-de-camp, he was carefully sorting. "*Meine Wäsche*," remarked his Grace, "*ist noch nicht fertig*." When the Duke of Marlborough's washing was completely "looked out" the battle of Blenheim began; and before sundown the famous victory was won, and Marshal Tallard was a prisoner in John Churchill's coach. G. A. S.

The Coloured Supplement.

ON THE ROAD TO THE DERBY.

When Kennington Park was Kennington-common, and Kennington-gate blocked the way to Clapham, then it was that the excitement of the journey, and the saturnalia of the return, on that one great day of the year when half London went mad, was seen in its great unwisdom—the day of the Derby on Epsom Downs, for you had then to go there by road. Those were the days of prolific incidents and of "grief" unbounded, for so great was the number of rickety shandrydians and patched-up chaises—as every conceivable form of equipage was made to do service—that breakdowns were certain, collisions as sure, and the ordinary language of polite society decidedly at a discount; the lowly were exalted, and the high ones taken down; for each man was made fun of, and mild ones were badgered until they were frantic: sweeps and costermongers in "city chariots" and with donkeys "tandem" raced the four-in-hands, and the little acrobats who turned "cartwheels" for coppers called the drivers "captains" and "noble swells;" for, as the utmost chaff had free license, it was largely indulged in, and "going to the races" was not complete without it, so crowds lined the roadway to laugh and enjoy it.

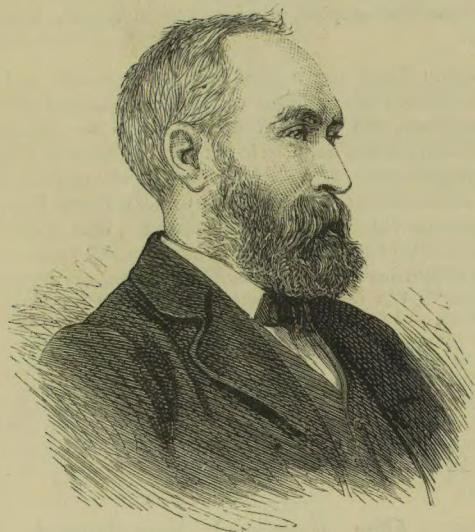
But if the way down was but one long line of roaring, ranting people bent on giving full vent for once to their pent-up spirits, the way back was worse; gaining as you left Sutton, vastly increasing as you got to Clapham, and culminating in a row, and a free fight too, when you reached the wished-for "Gate," where you would be sure to get blocked for at least an hour, as the men who were there would stand no nonsense, and you had to show your ticket, a document that was invariably declined to be searched for or not to be found. Hence, the lashing of leaders to get them free from the hands of those who held them. Fast and furious was the fun there then, and the "Gate" at night was a great attraction. Nowadays, however, either we take our pleasure sadly or we have got more civilised, and, with fewer people on the road, there is less noise and bustle, many preferring, with the more modern facilities of transit, to go by rail, and thus avoid the clouds of dust on the crowded roads, as well as those who traverse them. Still, some there are who like fresh air, and who hate a hot, close carriage, whether from Victoria, Waterloo, or London Bridge, and those keep to the road, and, provided they have a decent conveyance and they start full early, it is no doubt to be preferred, as the way is picturesque and the date well timed—that of foliage, sun, and flowers. In short, with pleasant company, a lively team, some gold-necked bottles, and choice creature comforts to get at on the course when safely landed, a drive to Epsom Downs, when taken early, is true enjoyment.

We thought it so, at least, when we drove down, which was just three years ago; but perhaps our box-seat passenger may have helped the result. "Nell," we said, to that fair cousin of ours who then was with us, "which shall it be, love, rail or road?" "Road, Charlie, please," was her reply; so "road" it was; and Fortnum and Mason being visited in the interim, and arrangements perfected, the morning of the race found us bound for Epsom. Nell had not been there, for her people had hitherto kept her at home, and she had but then come up for the Season. She was one of those happy and innocent country girls whose complexion was all her own; and as we had known each other from children, there was a delicious freedom between us that made life pleasant. The morning was fine; and, as Nell and the two girls—our sisters, "Cis" and "Ju"—were ready as fixed, and the gentlemen of the party were equally punctual, we had the drag round to the minute; and, with a spanking team of three bays and a grey, we were soon on the road to the Derby. Nell was in high spirits, and her delight was unbounded when we had got to the Swan at Stockwell, where people lined the Clapham-road bedecked with dolls, false noses, and bright paper feathers, and bound, like ourselves, for the races. Once clear of Clapham and its crowded common, our team made play, and soon we distanced most upon the road, save a well-known sporting butcher, who, in orthodox get-up, raced us to Sutton with his fast white cob that was a noted trotter.

"Go along!" cried Denison, as there came a blast on the horn as he gave Dent a weed; "don't let him do you;" and "Pass him, Charlie, do," was Nell's suggestion; and as we tooled them on, and just bent forwards then to note our level, the off-side leader broke into a canter, and up the hill we went, Ted turning to ejaculate, "Not to-day, if we know it!" as the red-lined sunshade and the green silk dress rustled with agitation. We pulled up at the "Cock" to rinse their mouths, but saw no more of him until after it was over, and we had left the course. All went well with us, for each one was merry, and the races were good, and we each lost "gloves" to the ladies; and a dance was indulged in when we got back home; and we went again on the Friday. Nell thought it "jolly," and we thought so too.

Since then we have gone by rail; but it is scarcely equal to that blissful time when we drove down by road to the Derby, because it led to Nellie consenting to change her name for that of one who has joined the Benedicts. S. B.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



MR. D. R. RATCLIFFE (EVESHAM).

Mr. Daniel Rowlinson Ratcliff, of Great Alne, Warwickshire, son of the late Mr. Joseph Ratcliff, of Birmingham. Born in 1839. Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham. Married, in 1861, daughter of the late Mr. William Milner, of Liverpool. Is Lord of the Manor of Great Alne, and J.P. for Warwickshire.



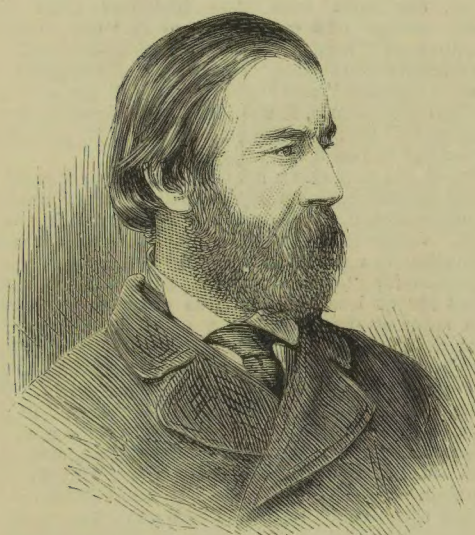
LORD BARING (WINCHESTER).

Francis George Baring, eldest son of Earl of Northbrook, the present First Lord of the Admiralty and lately Governor-General of India. Born 1850, educated at Eton, entered Rifle Brigade 1870, advanced to rank of Lieutenant, and exchanged into Grenadier Guards. From 1873 to 1876 was Aide-de-Camp to his father in India.



MR. JOHN ALLAN ROLLS (MONMOUTHSHIRE).

Mr. John Allan Rolls, The Hendre, Monmouth, born 1827, only son of late Mr. J. E. W. Rolls, mother being daughter of Mr. Walter Long, of Freshaw, grandchild of Earl of Northesk. Educated Eton, Christ Church, Oxford. Was Captain Royal Gloucestershire Hussars. High Sheriff 1875. Married daughter of Sir E. Maclean, Bart.



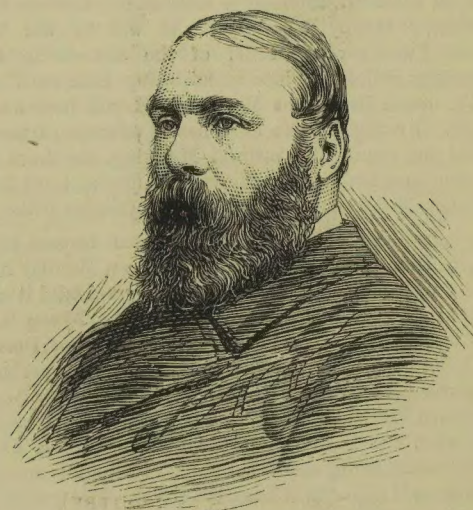
MR. STUART RENDEL (MONTGOMERYSHIRE).

Third son of late eminent engineer, Mr. James Meddows Rendel, F.R.S.; born in 1831. Educated at Eton and Oxford; called to the Bar, but never practised, becoming member of Sir William Armstrong's firm, and managing partner in London. Married daughter of Mr. Egerton Hubbard, of Horsham.



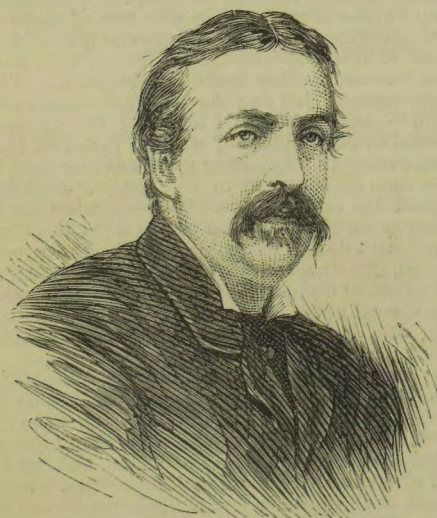
MR. W. FINDLATER (COUNTY MONAGHAN).

Son of late Mr. W. Findlater, merchant, of Londonderry, formerly of Greenock. Born in 1824, educated at private school in Dublin. Has been practising solicitor in Dublin since 1846. Is President of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland. Is also a partner in the firm of Messrs. Findlater and Co., brewers, Dublin.



MR. W. H. WILLS (COVENTRY).

Born at Bristol, 1830, educated at Mill-Hill Grammar School and University College, London. Head of firm of W. H. and O. Wills, of Bristol and London, tobacco merchants. An Alderman of Bristol, High Sheriff 1877-8, formerly chairman of Bristol Chamber of Commerce. Is a leading member of Congregational Dissenting body.



BARON DE WORMS (GREENWICH).

Austrian Jewish family; youngest son of Baron Solomon de Worms, London; born 1840, educated King's College, London, is Fellow of that College. Was partner George Worms and Co., merchants, Austinfriars. Called to Bar 1863, practises South-eastern Circuit. Is Baron of Austrian Empire. Married daughter of Baron Todesco.



DR. R. FARQUHARSON (WEST ABERDEENSHIRE).

Son of late Mr. F. Farquharson, Finzean, near Aboyne. Member of Royal College of Physicians; practising in London; was formerly assistant surgeon of Coldstream Guards, medical officer of Rugby School, physician to Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave Dispensary. Lecturer at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School.



MR. J. BRINTON (KIDDERMINSTER).

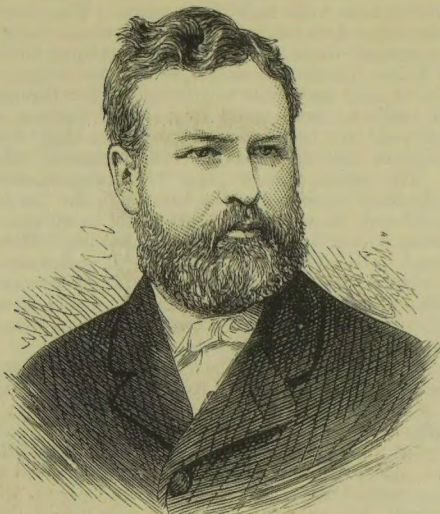
Born 1824, at Kidderminster; educated privately. Is carpet manufacturer there. Received Legion of Honour for services to last Paris International Exhibition. Married, firstly, 1853, daughter of Mr. S. Oldham, of Rathmines, county Dublin; secondly, 1865, daughter of Colonel John Chaytor, R.E.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



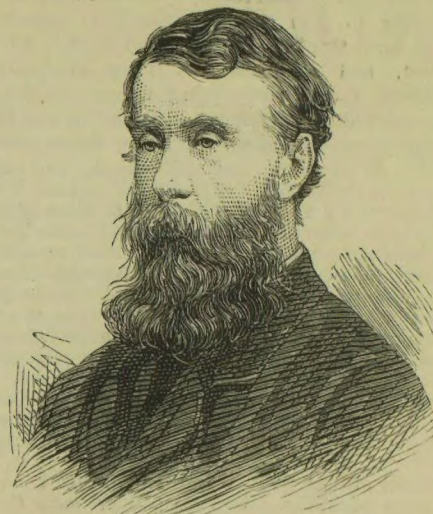
MR. H. S. GILL (WESTMEATH).

Born at Dublin, 1836, son of late Mr. Michael Gill; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; head of large wholesale bookselling and publishing firm at Dublin; is author of some pamphlets, and of translations from the German. Married, 1870, daughter of late Mr. James Keating.



MR. W. S. CAINE (SCARBOROUGH).

Eldest son of late Mr. Nathaniel Caine, Broughton-in-Furness, Lancashire. Born 1842; educated at a private school. A partner in Hodbarrow Mining Company; director of steam-ship company; formerly in business as iron merchant. Twice unsuccessful candidate for Liverpool. Married daughter of Mr. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool.



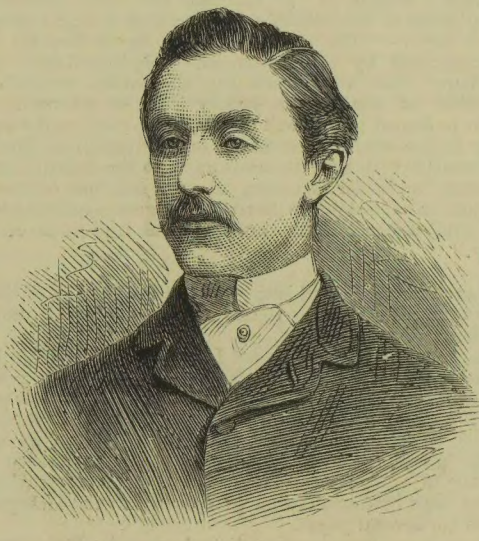
LORD EDWARD CAVENDISH (N. DERBYSHIRE).

Third son of present Duke of Devonshire, and brother to Lord Hartington and Lord Frederick Cavendish. Born 1833, educated Trinity College, Oxford, served in Rifle Brigade, 1858 to 1865, married Hon. Emma Lascelles, Maid of Honour to the Queen. Is Major 2nd Derbyshire Militia. Was M.P. for Sussex, 1865 to 1868.



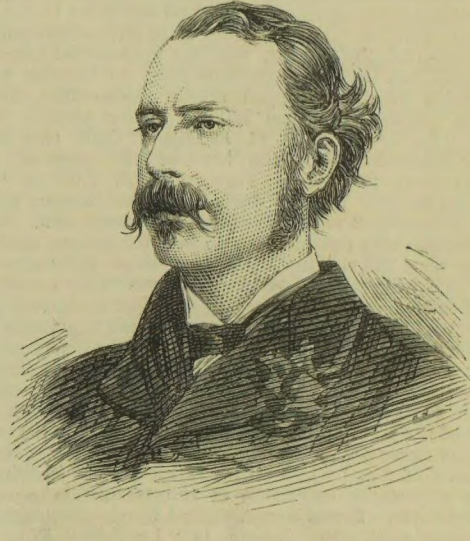
MR. ARTHUR PEASE (WHITBY).

One of the eminent Quaker family of Pease, of Darlington; son of Mr. Joseph Whitwell Pease, M.P. for South Durham, and grandson of late Joseph Pease, M.P. Was born in 1837; educated at Grove House, Tottenham. In business as colliery owner, ironmaster, and woollen manufacturer. Was Mayor of Darlington, 1873.



HON. C. R. SPENCER (N. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.)

Hon. Charles Robert Spencer, younger son of Frederick, fourth Earl Spencer, by his second wife, and half-brother and heir presumptive to the present Earl Spencer. He was born in 1857, and educated at Harrow, and is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Northampton.



MR. G. W. E. RUSSELL (AYLESBURY).

A younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Charles James Fox Russell, and a cousin of the Duke of Bedford. Born 1853; educated at Harrow School and at University College, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1876, and was admitted in due course a student of the Inner Temple.



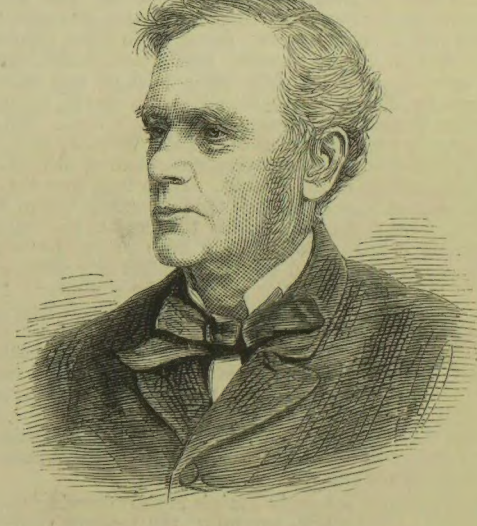
MR. T. GREER (CARRICKFERGUS).

Eldest son of Mr. Alfred Greer, of Dimpsey, county Cork. Born 1837. Educated at Clifton. Married daughter of Mr. Owden, of Sea Park, county Antrim. A Magistrate for county, also for Carrickfergus; was High Sheriff at Carrickfergus 1870, and of county Tyrone 1876. Is a Conservative.



MR. R. H. METGE (COUNTY MEATH).

Mr. Robert Henry Metge, third son of Mr. John Charles Metge, of Dardistown, Westmeath; born 1850; educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1872. Is a Justice of the Peace for the county of Meath. Is married to daughter of Rev. C. Lambart.

MR. HUGH MASON (ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE),
SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Born about 1820, at Ashton-under-Lyne. Merchant and manufacturer. Justice of peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire, also a magistrate for Cheshire. Mr. Hugh Mason is one of the most prominent leaders of the Liberal party in Lancashire, and holds a high position in the great commercial centre of Manchester.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, May 25.

Fashionable society at Paris is adopting more and more the times and habits of London society. Several high-born ladies are intending to give garden-parties next month. Five o'clock tea, lawn-tennis, Badminton and croquet are already acclimatised, and the *Season* is being gradually made to coincide with the London Spring Season. In the evening the salons and theatres are open; in the afternoon there are public and private picture exhibitions, flower shows, and charity sales, drives in the Bois de Boulogne, and excursions into the environs of Paris under pretext of finding a summer villa or simply to see the fresh verdure. The Duc and Duchesse de Mouchy have taken up their quarters at the fine Château de Mouchy, which the present Duke has fitted up entirely in the English fashion, and where hospitality is practised in the liberal English style. During their recent visit to Paris the Duke and Duchess of Connaught spent a day at the Château de Mouchy, and when they left, delighted with their visit, the Duchess was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers arranged according to the English national colours. At the present moment, too, the notaries of the "High Life" are busy preparing marriage settlements. In the "beau monde" you hear nothing but "A vous la plume, Madame la Duchesse," "A votre tour, Monsieur le Marquis." The great business of the day is signing marriage contracts. The marriage of Mdlle. Diane de Gallifet with the Baron Frank Seillière was one of the most brilliant of the season. Amongst other presents, M. Frank Seillière gave his bride a beautiful pearl necklace of such purity and brilliancy as has not been seen since the famous *collier* of the Empress Eugénie. As for the trousseau, I will not attempt to describe its ingenious luxury. Ladies will be set dreaming perhaps when they hear that it contained perfumed *jupons-sachets* in surah, trimmed with lace. The Republic cannot certainly be accused of encouraging celibacy. By-the-way, M. Gambetta was amongst the guests who signed the marriage contract of Mdlle. Diane de Gallifet. Evidently all the distinctions of caste have been abolished. Is not Mdlle. Eliza Petzold, the charming *écuyère* of the Cirque d'Été, the best friend of the Empress of Austria?

Actualité oblige, so I must say something about Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt. Although she has left us and become a nomad star at London, we still talk and think of her. The politicians were congratulating themselves that, now that Sarah had gone, they would at last be able to give their attention to the affairs of State. But, no. Even the theatrical critics have gone over to the camp of the enemy, and the professorial Sarcey and the long-locked Laponmeraye have gone to London to seek fresh fields for their critical talent. Meanwhile, the only souvenir which Sarah has left us is her picture in the Salon, "La Jeune Fille et la Mort," and two busts—one of Sergeant Hoff, the hero of the siege of Paris, who has been the pet of Parisian High Life or "High Life," as we spell it here, during the past winter, and one of the long-locked Laponmeraye above mentioned. Sarah's picture shows very considerable feeling for colour, and more thought than the vast majority of modern paintings. The envious and evil speakers who always want to say nasty things pretend to trace in the picture very frequent touches of Alfred Stevens, who has been Sarah's master in painting, as Mathieu Meunier was in sculpture. However that may be, Sarah has posed her figures admirably, and her colouring is excellent. It is worthy of notice that, being as yet a comparative beginner, she has not attempted to give any expression to the features of the young girl over whose shoulder death is peeping. One of the numerous ephemeral journals which the young and old *jeunesse* of the Latin Quarter is constantly creating has made a very clever caricature of the picture in a sort of Pompeian style. Death is represented by the grinning figure of Coquelin aîné. The legend is "La Jeune Fille et la Mort; or, Coquelin aîné presenting to Sarah Bernhardt the bill of costs of her fugue." In other words, Coquelin is Death, handing to Sarah the undertaker's bill (360,000fr.), for her civil burial at the Comédie Française. In the right-hand corner is Sergeant Hoff, who plays the rôle of the policeman in this *bal macabre*.

Paris is certainly the city where the wayfarer can get most amusement gratis. I do not refer to the deceitful placards of the cafés concerts in the Champs-Élysées, where "entrée libre" means that you must pay three francs for a glass of beer. But the shops of Paris are veritable museums. The bric-à-brac dealers especially are a great resource to those who are rich in admiration and poor in pocket. By force of looking at them you finally come to regard the objects of art that they display in their windows as your own. The journal *L'Art* has recently added to the stock of pleasures offered gratis to the Parisian a trimestrial exhibition of the works of some celebrated artist. The last exhibition ("entrée libre" literally and truly) was devoted to the works of M. de Nittis. The present exhibition, which has just been opened, contains fifty oil-paintings and thirty-two drawings by Théodule Ribot—all choice works, selected by the artist himself as specimens of his life's work. Ribot has an absolutely personal talent of singular intensity and vigour. He is a flesh-painter who dashes the colour of Ribera on the dark backgrounds of Rembrandt. For a long time the critics, though obliged to acknowledge the immense power of Ribot's painting, were very severe on his tendency to use smoky and bituminous colours; but, like a true artist, he went on, confident in himself, and now he is universally acknowledged both by the critics and the public to be a master. Poverty did not frighten him, and, happily, he has lived long enough to see himself crowned with that glory which he was too proud to seek. The present exhibition is particularly interesting, as it gives us a résumé, as it were, of the great artist's whole career. I hear that M. Turquet intends to make Ribot an officer of the Legion of Honour. During his brief tenure of the ministerial portfolio, M. Bardoux had already conferred on Ribot the well-deserved honour of the red ribbon of the order.

The theatrical season in Paris is rapidly drawing to an end. At the end of this month several of the leading theatres will close their doors. The Vaudeville, however, and the Théâtre des Arts have bravely produced two new pieces, in spite of the heat, and the Comédie Française intends to produce a drama in verse—"Garin," by Paul Delair—next month. The new piece at the Vaudeville is a comedy by Paul Ferrier, called "Nos Députés en Robe de Chambre." It is full of fun and drollery, and, in presence of so much wit, nobody feels inclined to reproach the author with having been wanting in respect to our legislators in treating them as simple potatoes—*en robe de chambre*. A piece of Paul Ferrier is naturally rich in *mots*. One which pleased the audience immensely was in the scene where a new Prefect is being received by his predecessor, who kindly instructs him in the details of his duties, and even hands him, in view of a ceremony which is

about to take place, a speech all ready written. "What!" cries the new Prefect, with astonishment, "have you had time to prepare a speech?" "Oh! no! it was my predecessor who wrote it!" An amusing type, which is not uncommon in Paris, is the citizen who took the Bastille at the age of three, and who now goes from one democratic banquet to another, boarded and lodged by the Radicals, who exhibit him with legitimate pride. The new piece at the Théâtre des Arts is a vaudeville, "Madame Grégoire," the chief interest of which is that it affords an opportunity for the famous Mdlle. Thérèse to sing half a dozen songs, which she does with a skill and style worthy of better things. Mdlle. Thérèse has been condemned by a sort of irony of success to confine herself to a fantastic and grotesque kind of art, which in her heart of hearts disgusts her. She is ambitious of higher things. The public, however, is a tyrant, and so, after a comparatively long retirement from the stage, she has once more reappeared and been overwhelmed with bouquets. Apropos of Thérèse, it is not generally known that her "Mémoires," a book which created some talk years ago, and which has now become very rare, were not written by Thérèse at all, but by Albert Wolff, the chronicler of the *Figaro*, and Ernest Blum, the vaudevillist, who were then two young men who often had to whistle in vain for a modest dinner.

The week has not been barren of literary events. On Wednesday, Madame Edmond Adam held her usual literary soirée, at which she read a piece, "Galathée," by M. Basiléadis, a contemporary Greek poet, which Madame Adam has adapted to the stage for the matinees of Mdlle. Marie Dumas. Afterwards, there was dancing, and the two Coquelins recited monologues. François Coppée, the French Wordsworth, has made a comparatively feeble début as a dramatic critic in *La Patrie*, in which journal he succeeds the late Edouard Fournier. A new volume of studies and articles on the fine arts, by Théophile Gautier, "Tableaux à la Plume," has just been published by Charpentier. It contains some of Gautier's best work.

M. Léon Say, Ambassador at the Court of St. James, was to-day elected President of the Senate, in place of M. Martel, who resigned on account of ill health.

Prince Orloff returned here on Sunday evening.

On Sunday the French Derby was run at Chantilly; Beaumont, the favourite, came in first, distancing Lion by a short head.

T. C.

ITALY.

The new Parliament was opened on Wednesday. The Speech from the Throne, which treats almost exclusively of internal questions, recommends the abolition of the Grist Tax and a reform of the electoral law, and announces the presentation of several bills. Respecting foreign affairs, the speech says:—"The initiative taken by a friendly Power, and approved by other Powers, including Italy, justifies the hope that the remaining difficulties attending the execution of the Berlin Treaty will be removed. It is also to be hoped that it will be possible to prevent the outbreak of war in the territory bordering on Montenegro. The Italian Government will lend its assistance to the endeavours which are being made for bringing about a solution of the Greek question, in accordance with the engagements existing between Italy and other Powers, and with the traditions of Italian policy."

SPAIN.

There was a brilliant inauguration on Monday of the Bird and Plant Show in the Retiro Gardens, Madrid, under the presidency of the Queen.

The formation of a compact Liberal party in Spain became an accomplished fact on Monday by the unanimous resolution of all the various classes of Liberals to intrust the political guidance of the party to a committee, upon which Marshal Campos, Señores Posada-Herrera, and Sagasta are names.

The banquet offered on Monday night in honour of the birthday of Queen Victoria by the Hon. L. Sackville-West was the most brilliant dinner party given at the Delegation in Madrid for several years.

There have been serious disturbances in Barcelona. On Friday a mob attacked a cotton-mill, and, after forcing the workpeople to leave, set fire to it. The place was destroyed before the police and military arrived and dispersed the mob. The authorities took energetic measures to prevent a renewal of the disturbance.

BELGIUM.

The Prince de Ligne, for many years President of the Senate, died on the 20th inst. in his seventy-seventh year. He occupied a distinguished position in Belgian society, and at the time of the Revolution of 1830 there was some thought of offering him the crown.

The elections to the provincial councils were held on Monday, and were on the whole favourable to the Liberals. The Catholic candidates were returned at Louvain and the Liberals at Arlon, Nivelles, Andenne, and Eghezée. At Namur seven Liberals were chosen. In five cases second elections will be necessary.

PORTUGAL.

A Ministerial bill for an external loan of about four millions sterling has been presented to the Cortes.

With considerable ceremony, the remains of Vasco da Gama and Camoens are to be translated from the tombs in which they at present lie to the mausoleum at Lisbon specially prepared for their reception. Oct. 8 next has been fixed for the ceremony. As they will be conveyed by water, the Portuguese fleet has been ordered to take part in the ceremony, and it is expected that several maritime Powers will be represented.

SWITZERLAND.

The Old Catholic Annual Synod assembled on the 20th inst. for the first time at Geneva, its previous gatherings having been held in different provincial towns of Switzerland.

GERMANY.

After a long stay in Austria and Italy, the Crown Princess returned on the 20th inst. to her German home. Her Imperial Highness, accompanied by her husband, arrived at seven o'clock in the morning, and was received at the Potsdam station by Prince William, Princess Charlotte, and the Prince of Meiningen. The Imperial couple went to Berlin at ten o'clock to pay a visit to the Emperor, and returned at noon to their residence at Potsdam.

A state dinner was given on Monday by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess at the New Palace, Potsdam, in honour of Queen Victoria's birthday. Among the guests invited were the Emperor, the members of the Royal family, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, a number of foreign Princes and Princesses, Lord and Lady Odo Russell, and the members of the British Embassy.

Prince Bismarck had an audience of the Emperor on Tuesday which lasted a full hour.

The betrothal of Prince William of Prussia, eldest son of the Crown Prince, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg is to be officially announced next week.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says it is the intention of the German Crown Prince and Princess to visit

Brussels in August, and to take part in the proposed fêtes in commemoration of the recognition of Belgian independence.

The sittings of the Prussian Landtag, discontinued during the session of the German Reichstag, have been resumed. The Prussian Government has laid a bill on the table of the House, proposing alterations of the laws relating to the Church. The powers asked for will enable the Government to suspend nearly all the provisions obnoxious to Catholics.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In presence of the Archduke Joseph and other members of the Royal family, of the two sons of Szechenyi, and of a most brilliant assembly of magnates, high functionaries of State, and others, the unveiling of Count Stephen Szechenyi's statue took place at Pesth on Sunday, with great ceremony, and amid the enthusiastic participation of all classes.

Mr. Goschen has had an interview with the Emperor, and is reported to have been generally satisfied with the results of his visit to the Austrian capital.

The Upper House of the Reichsrath on Tuesday proceeded with the special debate on the financial law for 1880, which was adopted with little discussion, except in the case of the grant for the Ministry of Education, on which subject there was some debate. The House subsequently passed the Military Tax Bill, and then proceeded to the election of the delegation. Finally, the Minister-President, Count Taaffe, by command of the Emperor, declared the Reichsrath to be prorogued.

A duel has taken place in Hungary between Count Stephen Karolyi and Count Zichy Ferraris. The latter was accused of being a party to certain business transactions unbecoming a gentleman, and was expelled from the National Casino mainly at Count Karolyi's instigation. Hence the duel. Count Zichy was wounded.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Michael Nicolajewitch has left St. Petersburg for the Caucasus.

After remaining in consultation for eleven hours, the members of the court-martial at St. Petersburg, before whom Dr. Weimer and the other prisoners charged with crimes towards the State had been tried, re-entered the court at half-past three on Wednesday morning, when the President delivered judgment. The prisoners Michailoff and Saburoff were sentenced to be hanged, Dr. Weimar to fifteen years' hard labour in the mines; Trostchansky to twenty years', Berdnikoff to eight, and Lowenthal to ten years' hard labour. Three of the female prisoners were sentenced to fifteen and six to four years' hard labour. Malinoffsky and the woman Bonlanoff were exiled to the government of Tobolsk in Siberia. The sentences will be submitted for confirmation to General Melikoff.

AMERICA.

Sir Edward Thornton has informed the American Secretary of State that Lord Granville has telegraphed to him instructions to convey to the United States Government the sincere and cordial thanks of her Majesty's Government for the Constellation's cargo of provisions, which, besides being an aid to the Irish people in their time of affliction, is accepted as a proof of the friendly feelings of the Government and citizens of the United States.

As a sequel to the recently published correspondence respecting the Fortune Bay Fishery dispute, Mr. Loring last week introduced into the House of Representatives the bill reciting the circumstances of the fishery dispute with Great Britain, and repealing section 1 (relating to fisheries) of the Act, which gives effect to the Treaty of Washington. The bill also imposes Customs duties upon fish and fish-oil imported into the United States from Canada, and proposes the appropriation of 125,000 dols. to compensate the fishermen who have suffered by the Fortune Bay difficulty. The bill was referred to the Foreign Committee of the House.

CANADA.

Prince Leopold arrived at Quebec on the 23rd, and was received by Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. There was no formal reception on the occasion beyond a Royal salute from the garrison battery.

We hear from Ottawa that Mr. Joseph Northwood, of Kent County, New Brunswick, has been called to the Senate in the place of the Hon. George Brown, lately deceased.

SOUTH AFRICA.

In Tuesday's sitting of the House of Assembly the Hon. J. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier and Colonial Secretary, in reply to a question, said that he had no intention of proposing any alteration in the customs or excise duties, as the revenue showed a surplus of upwards of £100,000.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, previous to his departure from the Cape, invested Sir William Lanyon with full powers as Administrator of the Transvaal. Sir Theophilus Shepstone, although he has returned to the Cape, will occupy no official position.

INDIA.

The Viceroy has telegraphed to the India Office particulars of various operations carried on by the forces in Afghanistan. The Ghilzai chiefs lately in conference at Tezin have come to Cabul. A body of about 2000 Safris, who were making a demonstration at Besud, were successfully cut off on Wednesday last by a force sent from Jellalabad. Gatherings of Waziris near the British communications have been kept off by repeated reconnaissances.

A British force has been engaged with a body of four thousand Afghans near Maizena. The Afghans made an obstinate resistance in the strong position they occupied; but they were dislodged and dispersed, with a loss of one hundred. The British lost four killed and had two men wounded.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victorian Ministry have introduced a bill in the Legislative Assembly for a reform of the Constitution. The general bases of the measure are those mentioned in the speech by the Premier, Mr. James Service, on March 10.

The Government of Victoria have appointed Colonel Pasley, R.E., C.B., Director of Naval Works, formerly a Minister of the Colony, to be temporarily Chairman of the Board of Advice of Victoria, in room of Mr. Childers.

The Palm House on the Peacock Island at Potsdam, with the whole of its valuable contents, has been destroyed by fire.

The French Budget Committee has pronounced in favour of the abolition of drums in the infantry. In the Belgian army they have been abolished a long time.

The Postmaster-General announces that on and after June 1 the charge for telegrams to Germany will be reduced from 4d. to 3d. for each word.

Last Saturday being the anniversary of Prince Charles's accession to the throne and of the proclamation of Roumanian independence, the occasion was celebrated with public rejoicings.

The President and Council of the Royal Horticultural Society gave a conversazione in the South Kensington Conservatory on Wednesday.

THE COURT.

The Queen before her departure from Windsor for the Highlands gave an audience to Earl Spencer, who took the oath of office as Lord President of the Council and kissed hands on his appointment.

Earl Sydney likewise had an audience, to present an Address from the House of Lords and to receive her Majesty's answer.

The Queen also gave audiences to Earl Granville, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and the Duke of Argyll; and Lady Emma M'Neill and her niece, Miss M'Neill, were received by her Majesty.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Prince of Leiningen lunched with the Queen; and Princess Christian, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Lady Southampton, Earl and Countess Cowper, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, the Dean of Windsor, Baron von Rabenau (in attendance on the Grand Duke of Hesse), Lord Sudeley, Major-General Du Plat, Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsay, and Dr. Becker were entertained at dinner by her Majesty.

The Queen, after an unusually protracted residence at Windsor, owing to affairs of State, left the castle at ten minutes to eight yesterday week for Scotland, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Hesse having left Windsor earlier in the evening for London.

Her Majesty travelled by the usual route to Perth, where breakfast was served in the station committee-rooms at half-past nine on Saturday morning for the Royal travellers, the Lord Provost and various county magnates being present to receive the Queen at the station. The journey was resumed at 10.35, and continued to Ferryhill, where her Majesty alighted from the saloon-carriage and presented the Albert Medal Second Class to George Oatley, gunner's mate, and drill instructor of the Royal Naval Reserve at Peterhead, for gallant conduct in saving life at sea, he having rescued the crew of a Swedish vessel at Peterhead in February last. Captain Best, R.N., and a party of seamen of the Royal Navy were in attendance at the Ferryhill station, Aberdeen, and formed a guard of honour. The Lord Provost and Sheriffs, with a large assemblage of citizens, were also present. The Queen continued her journey after the ceremony and reached Ballater at twenty minutes past two. A guard of honour of the 74th Highlanders was drawn up at the station. Her Majesty, with the Princesses, drove in an open carriage to Balmoral.

After luncheon and a short rest, the Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out and visited several of the cottagers in the neighbourhood of the castle; and during this week most of the Royal retainers have been gratified by the presence of her Majesty in their cottage homes, she being as interested as usual in their well-being, and as affectionate in her inquiries for the old and young.

The Queen attained her sixty-first year on Monday. The auspicious event was celebrated at Windsor with great loyalty, and in the evening the Mayor and Corporation, with their friends, dined together at the White Hart Hotel in honour of the day; her Majesty, according to annual custom, augmenting the entertainment with a fat buck from Windsor Great Park. The official celebration of the birthday takes place to-day (Saturday).

The Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe has arrived at Balmoral as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty.

The Queen has declared the Duke of Edinburgh a Knight of St. Patrick as a mark of the sense entertained by her Majesty of the services rendered by his Royal Highness in administering relief in Ireland.

Mlle. Hohenschild and Signor Felice Mancio sang before the Queen and the Royal family at Windsor Castle, Mr. W. G. Cousins accompanying them on the pianoforte.

Master d'Albert, holding the Queen's scholarship at the National Training School for Music, South Kensington, also played on the pianoforte before her Majesty and the Princesses at the castle.

The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, have visited the Royal Tapestry Works at Windsor, and inspected the various works in hand; also a large panel executed in tapestry from a cartoon by the late E. M. Ward, R.A., representing the battle of Aylesford, which has just been completed for Mr. Henry Brassey, M.P.

The Queen has appointed Viscount Enfield to be one of her Majesty's Lords in Waiting in Ordinary, in the room of the Earl of Onslow, resigned; also Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. William Henry Peregrine Carington, M.P., to be one of her Majesty's Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary, in the room of Donald Cameron of Lochiel, Esq., M.P., resigned.

The first state ball of the season took place on Thursday at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée on her Majesty's behalf next Monday at St. James's Palace.

The first state concert at Buckingham Palace is fixed for Wednesday next.

Her Majesty has presented to the members of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club a "Queen's cup." This is the first Royal cup presented for yacht racing in the north of Ireland.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with Sir George and Lady Julia Wombwell, at their residence in Portman-square, after their return from Truro yesterday week. The Grand Duke of Hesse returned to Marlborough House the same evening from visiting the Queen at Windsor Castle. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught lunched with the Prince and Princess on Saturday, and the Duke of Edinburgh called on their Royal Highnesses. The Prince presided at the annual festival of the Princess Helena College, at Willis's Rooms. The subscriptions, including £100 from the Queen and a similar sum from the Prince, amounted to £2100. The Princess and the Grand Duke of Hesse and Prince Louis of Battenberg went to the performance of Berlioz's "Faust," by Mr. Charles Hallé's orchestra, at St. James's Hall. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service at the Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, the Rev. Canon Liddon preaching a sermon in aid of the funds of the Guards' Industrial Home. The collection amounted to £130 10s. The Prince dined with Lord Calthorpe at his residence in Grosvenor-square on Monday evening. The Princess, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, went to the Gaiety Theatre, it being the first appearance of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt. The Princess, with the Duke of Edinburgh, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Grand Duke of Darmstadt, and suite, honoured the performance of "Mignon" on Tuesday evening with their presence at the Royal Italian Opera.

The Prince entertained a large party of the members of the Jockey Club at Marlborough House after the Derby.

Messrs. Howell and James have submitted to the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House some prize works from the fifth annual exhibition of painting on china by lady amateurs, after having exhibited them to the Queen at Windsor.

The Prince, who will be accompanied by the Princess, has consented to take the principal part in the ceremony of opening Wandsworth, Putney, and Hammersmith Bridges, the day fixed being June 19.

The Duke of Edinburgh went to Great Yarmouth at the end of last week, and inspected the Coastguard and naval reserves of Yarmouth and the adjoining station of Caister, and was present at the annual review of the Norfolk Artillery Militia. The Duke also inspected the Coastguard station and visited the battery on the North Dene. His Royal Highness was entertained at luncheon by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Suffield and the officers of the Artillery Militia, in the Assembly Rooms, and joined the mess in the evening. The Duke was also present at a ball given in his honour at the Assembly Rooms. His Royal Highness passed two nights at Shadingfield Lodge, the residence of Mr. S. Nightingale. On Saturday the Duke inspected the station of Gorleston; and then drove to Lowestoft, and inspected the Coastguard there, and also at Corton; and after lunching at the Royal Hotel, Lowestoft, returned to London. In the evening his Royal Highness was present at the last concert of the season of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, in which he took part.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein gave a concert last Saturday evening in aid of the funds of the Albert Institute, Windsor, the proceeds of the entertainment being destined to supplement the results of the bazaar which had just been held for a similar purpose, and which was attended by her Royal Highness. Princess Christian, attended by Lady Katharine Coke, arrived at the Albert Institute shortly before eight, and was conducted to the retiring-room, where she remained till the commencement of the entertainment with the ladies and gentlemen engaged in the opening piece. Her Royal Highness ascended the platform, the whole of the audience rising as she took her place on the right of the group of amateur vocalists. The Princess took part in the madrigal, "Charm me asleep," in the pianoforte duet (overture), "The Wood Nymph," with Mr. Otto Goldschmidt; in the barcarole and scherzo, with Mr. J. S. Liddle; performed the pianoforte solo (a) "Melody," Kjerulf, (b) "Nachtstück," Schumann; and joined in the National Anthem. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by M. and Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, left the institute shortly after ten o'clock, and returned to Cumberland Lodge. As a result of the bazaar and concert £1200 has been received by the committee, an amount sufficient to clear the institute entirely of debt, and leaving about £500 in hand towards the library and for other purposes.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have dined with Lord and Lady Edward Pelham Clinton in Belgrave-square.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland at their residence in St. James's-square on Saturday; and the Grand Duchess and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz have dined with the Dowager Lady Henniker at her residence in Grafton-street.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck were present at a field-day at the end of last week at Wimbledon-common. On Tuesday the Duchess opened at Twickenham St. John's Hospital, which has been built and endowed by Miss Twining. A garden party was afterwards given by Dr. and Mrs. Benthall in the grounds adjoining the hospital.

The infant daughter of Lord and Lady Carington was baptized on Monday afternoon at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. There have been only ten christenings at the Chapel Royal for sixty years. The names given were Marjorie Cecilia.

The marriage of Mr. James Hozier, only son of Mr. William Hozier, of Maudslie Castle, Lanarkshire, with the Lady Mary Cecil, second daughter of the Marquis of Exeter, was solemnised on Monday at St. Thomas's Church, Orchard-street, Portman-square. The bridegroom was accompanied by his best man, Lord Cloncurry. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Isabel, Catherine, Frances, and Louisa Cecil, her sisters; and Miss Hozier and Miss May Hozier, sisters of the bridegroom.

HOME NEWS.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived on Tuesday at Plymouth from the Cape of Good Hope.

A new vestry-hall for the parish of Bromley St. Leonards has been opened in High-street, Bow.

The Leicestershire Association of Baptist Churches held its annual conference in Leicester this week.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has consented to become President of the Cabdriver's Benevolent Association.

The Bradford and Middlesborough Chambers of Commerce have petitioned the House of Commons in favour of the appointment of a Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

A competitive examination for Boy Clerkships of the Lower Division of the Civil Service will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on June 10 and 11.

The *Record* states that the council of the Royal Geographical Society have awarded Bishop Crowthor a gold watch "in recognition of the services he has rendered to geography."

A new Dock, over five acres in extent, and an extension of the Albert Dock, which was opened by the Prince of Wales some years ago, was thrown open at Hull on Monday.

It is announced that for sanitary reasons adduced in the report of the United Synagogue of British Jews, the Council have resolved that the use of mourners' cloaks at funerals be discontinued.

A concert will be given, under the direction of Madame Sainton-Dolby, in aid of St. Ann's Home, Hull, at 38, Berkeley-square (by permission of Lord and Lady Londesborough), on Saturday afternoon, June 19.

The Earl of Glasgow has consented to take the chair at the dinner to be held at Willis's Rooms on Friday, June 11, in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, Soho-square.

A bazaar will be held next Monday and Tuesday in the Louise Hall of the National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys, in Wright's-lane, Kensington. It is under the patronage of Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck.

The new building of the Tower Hamlets Dispensary, situate in White Horse-street, Stepney, was opened on Monday by the Bishop of Bedford. The dispensary was established in 1792 for affording medical relief to the poor.

The arrival of live stock from the United States and Canada last week was less than the previous week, but of fresh meat there was an increase. The totals were:—1083 cattle, 6881 quarters of beef, 1455 carcasses of mutton, and 400 dead pigs.

Under the patronage of the Duke of Westminster, Viscount Pollington, Sir Gilbert East, Bart., Sir Charles Palmer, Bart., and others, an industrial and loan exhibition was opened at the

Working Men's Institute, Norfolk Park, Maidenhead, on Tuesday. The objects shown exceeded 400 in number.

Bishop Gregg, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Southend, has received £1200 from Mr. John Rumble, of Royal-terrace, Southend, to liquidate the debt upon that church, the foundation-stone of which was laid two years and a half ago. Dr. Gregg will build a Sunday School and bench his church.

The Lord Mayor of London has received £100 from the townspeople of Albany, Western Australia, in aid of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund for the relief of the distress in Ireland, and £20, being the proceeds of an entertainment at St. George, Bermuda.

At the Dublin Mansion House Relief Committee on Tuesday—Alderman Tarpey in the chair—it was reported that the amount received since the last meeting was £875, making a gross total of £162,464, of which £21,780 remained on hand. £250 was received from the Legislature of New Brunswick.

Compulsory retirement at the age of sixty is one of the principles laid down by the Treasury in the reorganisation of certain branches of the Civil Service. This principle has been applied to the Admiralty, and we understand that directions have been given for its application to the Customs also.

In consequence of the continued depression in agriculture, the Duke of Buccleuch has postponed the collection of his Northamptonshire Lady Day rents until September; and Mr. Rolls, M.P. for Monmouth, has intimated to his tenants that he will remit the half-year's rent payable at Midsummer. Mr. Rolls returned 15 per cent of the last Christmas rental.

In order to consider the advisability of presenting Mr. Ralph Ward Jackson, the founder of West Hartlepool, with some substantial testimonial for his valuable services to the town, a meeting was held at the Athenaeum on Tuesday. Mr. Gray, J.P., who presided, promised £100, and suggested purchasing an annuity provided the contributions sufficed. A committee was appointed to carry out this object.

The memorial-stone of the new Townhall at Hove, the western independent suburb of Brighton, was laid last Saturday evening by the chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Mr. J. W. Howlett, assisted by the Bishop of Chichester, the Vicar of Hove, and others. The building is to cost £32,000. Hove, at the commencement of the century a fishing village of one hundred inhabitants, now has a population of 18,000.

It is intended by the friends of Mr. Ruskin to place in the Drawing School at Oxford, which owes its existence to his generosity, and bears his name, a life-sized statue of him by Boehm. A bust of Mr. Ruskin by that artist is now in the exhibition of the Royal Academy. The execution of the statue in terra cotta will cost £700; in bronze, £1000; or in marble £1200. A committee for raising the money has been formed at Oxford, with Prince Leopold at the head.

The Wesleyan Executive Committee have assembled to consider the disposal of the Thanksgiving Fund. To meet all the requirements of Methodism, the Executive Committee recommend that the fund should be raised to £315,000. £280,000 is already promised. The committee resolved to grant £10,000 to the Foreign Missionary Society, which has a debt of £25,000; to pay a debt of £5000 on Schools Fund and £3000 to the Theological Institution.

Under the presidency of Lord Derby, the National Thrift Committee held a meeting at the Mansion House on Monday. After some discussion, it was resolved to appoint a deputation to wait on the First Lord of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General to urge the importance of increasing the number of Post Office savings-banks, and the expediency of reducing the minimum and increasing the maximum of deposits, and also of offering facilities for the investment of small sums in the public securities through the Post Office.

The Duke of Devonshire has obtained the Gold Medal from the Royal Agricultural Society (Ireland) for his cottages in the county Cork, which, according to the judges, combine comfort, accommodation, and economy in a remarkable manner, being not only the best but the cheapest in the competition. The *Architect* states that all the materials used in building them were obtained from the estate, and the cost has been found to be £90 7s. 6d. each without offices, or £100 4s. 6d. with offices. Mr. Smith Barry has obtained the medal for second-class cottages.

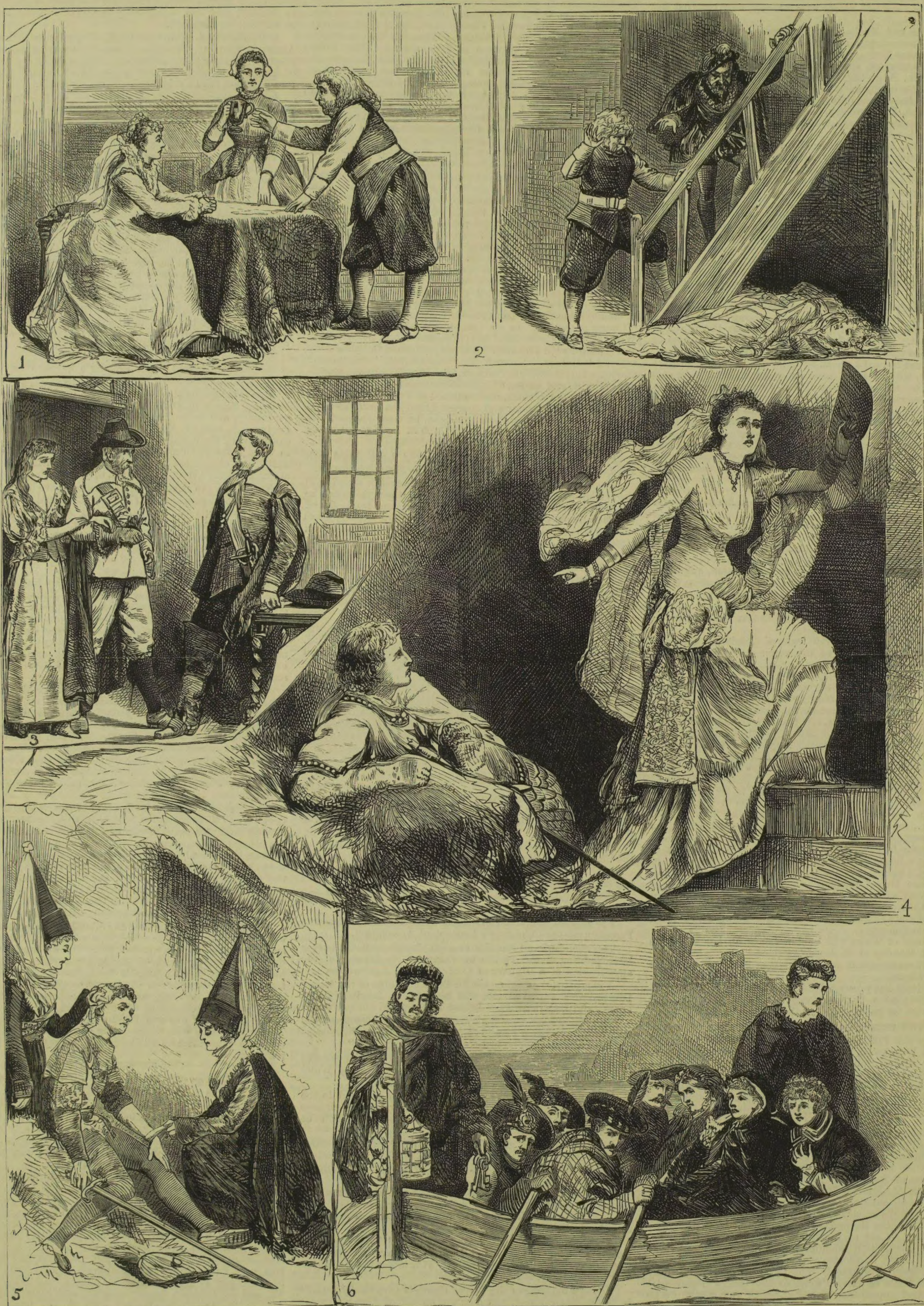
The arrangements for the holding of the annual meeting of the Bath and West of England and Southern Counties Association at Worcester this year are now in a forward state. The society has altered its arrangements, and instead of opening its show-yard on the Monday and closing it on the Saturday in the same week, will open on Wednesday, the 2nd of June, closing on the following Monday evening, the 7th. The show-yard is situate at Bullenhall, within the Parliamentary boundary of Worcester, on the same site as that occupied by the Royal Agricultural Society on the occasion of its visit to Worcester.

In London 2296 births and 1297 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 109 and the deaths as many as 181 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 10 from smallpox, 22 from measles, 37 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 67 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 177 deaths were referred, against 215 and 196 in the two preceding weeks. These 177 deaths were 62 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

An article on the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau and several Notices of New Books are unavoidably deferred.

The *Magazine of Art* is very interesting this month. The article entitled "Queen Victoria and Art" contains some facsimiles of etchings by the Queen and the late Prince Consort, done in the happy days when they began to reside in Scotland. Several other well-written articles are illustrated with a variety of good engravings.

The portraits of a large number of those members of the new House of Commons who were not in the last Parliament have appeared in our Journal during three or four weeks past. As the accompanying personal notice of each hon. gentleman was restricted to a very few lines placed beneath the engraving of his portrait, it was not possible to mention the photographers of these portraits one by one; but we will here acknowledge, in a general list, the assistance derived in this way from many photographers—namely, the London Stereoscopic Company, Messrs. Elliott and Fry, Messrs. W. and D. Downey, Messrs. Russell and Sons (Chichester), Mr. Fall, Mr. S. A. Walker, Mr. A. F. Lafosse (Manchester), Messrs. Byrne and Co. (Richmond), Messrs. Lock and Whitfield, Mr. Silvester Parry (Chester), Mr. W. Gillard (Gloucester), Mr. W. Britton (Barnstaple), Mr. S. G. Payne (Aylesbury), Mr. H. J. Whitlock (Birmingham), Mr. Cromack (Scarborough), Mr. J. Owen (Montgomery), Mr. Chancellor (Dublin), Mr. L. Werner (Dublin), Mr. R. W. Thrupp (Birmingham), Mr. Tudor Williams (Monmouth), Messrs. Martain and Jager (Grenoble), and Martin Hirsch (Carlsbad). Others will hereafter be named upon a convenient occasion.



1. Kenilworth, chap. xxii. 2. Kenilworth, chap. xli. 3. Woodstock, chap. iv. 4. Ivanhoe, chap. xxx. 5. Quentin Durward, chap. xv. 6. The Abbot, chap. xxxv.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS, FROM SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS, AT CROMWELL HOUSE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—SEE PAGE 522.

DRAWN FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY MR. VAN DER WEYDE'S LIGHT DURING THE REPRESENTATIONS.



1. Woodstock, chap. xxxiv. 2. Woodstock, chap. xxiv. 3. Quentin Durward, chap. x. 4. Kenilworth, chap. vii. 5. Ivanhoe, chap. xlv. 6. Ivanhoe, chap. xi. 7. Woodstock, chap. viii.

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DRAWN FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY MR. VAN DER WEYDE'S LIGHT DURING THE REPRESENTATIONS.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The practical opening of the present Parliament by Royal Commission on the 20th inst., when the Queen's Speech (printed in the greater portion of our last Issue) was read by Lord Selborne, proved devoid of all excitement. Noble ladies, peers, and interested visitors accustomed to the sonorous eloquence and high-sounding phrases with which the Earl of Beaconsfield used to clothe the policy of her Majesty's late Administration, cannot have failed to notice the change which had come over the spirit of their dream now that Lord Selborne had taken Earl Cairns's place on the woolsack, and Earl Granville had changed seats with the late Prime Minister, who, by-the-way, can hardly have observed with equanimity the Earl of Derby's formal migration from the neutral cross-benches to the Liberal side of the House. There is one consolation. Lord Beaconsfield is stronger in attack than in defence. Some stirring bouts may, accordingly, yet be looked for. But on the opening day the noble Earl fenced with foils. The Earl of Elgin and Lord Sandhurst, the mover and seconder of the Address, deserved the tribute Lord Beaconsfield paid to the ability of their speeches; and their Lordships, in passing, may also be commended for swelling the very limited ranks of peers who can make their voices clearly audible in the stillness of the Upper House.

Lord Beaconsfield began his review of the Queen's Speech with a dry thrust when he expressed satisfaction at the intention of the Government to bring about the "complete fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin," and when, moreover, he took it for granted that the declaration was "made now in an official and not in a polemical way." This sally elicited some laughter from the noble Earl's followers, who, later on, cheered his conditional disapproval of the "active measures" contemplated if they were to be of a "bellicose character." Questioning the expediency of sending an "Ambassador Extraordinary" to Turkey, his Lordship went on to criticise in his best vein the nature of the "institutions" the Ministry intended to foster in Afghanistan; then followed the Duke of Marlborough in urging objections to the "repeal of the Peace Preservation Act in Ireland"—objections which Earl Spencer had previously sought to remove in replying to the noble Duke—and closed a brief speech by thanking their Lordships for the support accorded by them to "the late advisers of the Crown."

Earl Granville found no difficulty in parrying each thrust of the noble Earl—in justifying the non-continuance of the Peace Preservation in Ireland Act, in explaining that Mr. Goschen had been sent to Stamboul precisely as Sir Henry Layard had been dispatched thereto, and in defending the action of the Government in inviting the vigorous and concerted co-operation of the other Great Powers of Europe to bring pressure to bear upon the Porte, in order to secure the rectification of the Greek frontier, the cession of territory to Montenegro, and the reforms in Asia Minor recommended by the Berlin Treaty. The Earl of Leinster having advocated the retention of the Peace Preservation Act, and Lord Stanley of Alderley having added a few words, the Address was agreed to; and, after Lord Cairns had secured the first reading of his Settled Land Bill, Conveyancing Bill, Limitation of Actions Bill, and Solicitors' Remuneration Bill, the House adjourned at an early hour.

The foils were soon thrown on one side by the Opposition. On the morrow of the pretence at fencing, whilst the Queen's Speech was under review, Lord De L'Isle and Dudley made an application for the correspondence that preceded Mr. Gladstone's letter to the Austrian Ambassador the pretext for delivering a few sharp rapier thrusts at the absent Prime Minister; was supported by the Marquis of Salisbury, who championed Austria as if he were her Premier, and dealt Earl Granville a blow by surmising that his "concert" of the European Powers would disappear in an inharmonious crash—an attack which Lord Beaconsfield backed up by roundly declaring there were many expressions in Mr. Gladstone's letter "humiliating to this country," and by insinuating it was a "passionate expression of a vindictive memory." Earl Granville, on his side, contented himself by explaining that it was the currency of hostile allegations against Mr. Gladstone in Vienna that had provoked his rejoinder in Midlothian, that Mr. Gladstone had readily withdrawn his remarks when assured that Austria intended to abide faithfully by the conditions of the Berlin Treaty, and finally that the Emperor, after reading Mr. Gladstone's letter, observed, "This is the letter of an English gentleman." Lord Kimberley gave Lord Salisbury a Roland for an Oliver by reminding the late Foreign Secretary of his "imprudent" allusion to the alliance of Austria and Germany as "tidings of great joy." The Duke of Argyll evinced equal readiness in recalling to Lord Beaconsfield's mind his promise of a "loyal support" to the Government, and by pungently adding that "the loyal support consists in a most embittered attack on a policy which he had constructed out of his own evil imagination, and which he founded upon a letter which does not bear any such construction." Oil was thrown on the troubled waters when the House reassembled on Monday, and, after receiving from Lord Sydney her Majesty's gracious reply to the Address, gave the Earl of Carnarvon an opportunity of eliciting from Lord Kimberley that the Government favoured Confederation in South Africa, and yielded Lord Northbrook occasion to make his debut as First Lord of the Admiralty in the shape of an official reply to Lord Houghton regarding the unfortunate Atalanta, into the loss of which an Admiralty Committee would inquire.

COMMONS.

The Commons mustered with all the zeal of a new Parliament on Thursday week; but there was little save the greetings to Ministers to enchain their interest. How soon a widely-known platform agitator finds his level in the Lower House was exemplified in the case of Mr. Parnell, who did not gain even "a hand" as he made his way with a flock of members to the table to take the oath. It was otherwise with the leading members of the Ministry. Loud cheers rose from the Liberal benches as the Marquis of Hartington boldly walked up the floor to sign the roll; louder cheers broke out when Mr. John Bright followed with some diffidence to make simple affirmation of allegiance, and the cheers were still cordial, though they lessened in volume, when Mr. Childers, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Osborne Morgan took their places. All this time the Conservatives were gathering up their strength, and they gave vent to a loud and ringing shout of exultation when Mr. Mark Stewart, who had won the Lord Advocate's seat at the Wigtown Burghs, approached the table. Not to be outdone in vehemence by the strong lungs of the minority, the Liberals and Radicals joined in a prolonged and hearty chorus of cheers (swollen by many Conservative voices) when Mr. Gladstone, looking pale as marble, yet assuming a certain festiveness of appearance by wearing in his button-hole a lily-of-the-valley enshrined in leaves of abnormal size, took the oath, signed the list, and cordially shook hands with the Speaker.

The front Ministerial bench—confronted by Sir Stafford

Northcote, Sir Richard Cross, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Sandon, Lord John Manners, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Gibson, and other members of the late Government—was strongly tenanted at question time. Mr. Gladstone had Mr. Forster, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Sir W. Hayter, and Mr. Hibbert to his right, and to his left sat the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Childers, Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Mundella, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Henry James, Mr. A. Peel, Mr. Grant Duff, and Mr. Evelyn Ashley. The business-like character of the new Administration was at once shown by the prompt notices of the Ground-Game Bill given by Lord R. Grosvenor, the Irish Franchise Bill by Mr. Forster, the Workmen's Compensation Bill by Mr. Dodson, the Merchant Shipping motion by Mr. Chamberlain, and the Postal Note Bill by Mr. Fawcett (warmly cheered). It may be also mentioned that Mr. Joseph Cowen, habited, as of yore, in a rough kind of pilot-coat, was greeted with a particularly cordial round of cheers when he rose from a throng of members who could not find seats on the Ministerial side to give notice of his District County Court Bill.

The Speaker having read the Queen's Speech with marked solemnity and weighty impressiveness, making up for the absence of matter by supplying a superabundance of manner, Mr. Albert Grey, resplendent in a black velvet Court costume, made a most favourable first appearance in Parliament by the combined ease, earnestness, and distinctness of his delivery, the thoughtfulness and lucidity of his argument, and the faultlessness of his style. Mr. Grey was deservedly commended both by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition on the rare excellence of his maiden speech, manfully delivered in a manner as far removed from forwardness as it was from the nervousness common to beginners. When Mr. Hugh Mason, who seconded the Address, and was bravely arrayed in the brilliant scarlet uniform of a deputy lieutenant, has caught the tone of the House, he may be more successful in a Parliamentary sense than he was in seconding the Address, a task which he performed with energy and ability, but with considerably more platform exuberance of voice than hon. members are accustomed to under their own roof. Sir Stafford Northcote criticised the Speech from the Throne in a moderate key, and contented himself with pressing those questions which Lord Beaconsfield had put in "another place," and which, having been answered by Mr. Gladstone in the same way that Earl Granville replied to his interlocutor, need not be further referred to. Mr. O'Connor Power's speech in support of an addition to the Address, pointing out the urgent necessity of dealing with the land question in Ireland, was characterised by little of that acerbity which certain Irish members are wont to use, and was none the less effective for a recognition (usually conspicuous by its absence from Hibernian utterances) of what Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal Party had previously done for Ireland. Mr. Gladstone (assiduously listened to by his youngest son, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who sat in the Members' Gallery facing his father) was studiously quiet and restrained in his reply on behalf of the Government. The Prime Minister was, indeed, almost conversational in tone (as if giving a lesson in Parliamentary style to the hon. member behind him, Mr. H. Mason), though there was conscious strength even in his expostulation with Mr. O'Connor Power for being so unreasonable as to suppose the Ministry could deal with the large question of the land in Ireland this Session. The debate concluded the same night. Merely adding that Mr. T. P. O'Connor proved by his maiden speech that the House has gained in him no gregarious member, that Mr. Forster's first deliverance as Secretary for Ireland was at once firm and conciliatory, and that both Mr. Shaw and Mr. Parnell moderated their zeal, we may state, that the amendment of the Irish Home Rulers was negatived by a majority of 253—300 against 47—and the motion for the Address was then sanctioned.

Mr. Bradlaugh has, under the Peers' Gallery in the House of Commons and in the ante-rooms and corridors, had abundant opportunities for familiarising himself with Parliamentary manners and customs; but he is still kept on the tenter-hooks of suspense as to whether he will be permitted to take the seat to which Northampton has elected him. The Select Committee having decided that it would not be in accordance with the law to allow the hon. member to make an affirmation of allegiance in place of taking the oath, Mr. Bradlaugh yesterday week presented himself at the table to go through the prescribed formality (having written to that morning's papers to say that he would consider the oath of allegiance binding on him, albeit he attached no meaning to the appeal to the Deity); but Sir H. Drummond Wolff valiantly rose in the capacity of Defender of the Faith, and, opposing the administration of the oath to the hon. member, moved a resolution to the effect that, under the circumstances, he ought not to be allowed to take it. Mr. Gladstone, with a discreet desire to remove the consideration of this delicate subject to a calmer atmosphere, moved that the new point be referred to another Select Committee; and the wisdom of the recommendation was proved by the heated and acrimonious if religious nature of the debate, which spread over the Monday, and afforded one or two new members (notably Mr. Willis and Baron de Worms) the opportunity of making effective speeches, and gave Lord Randolph Churchill time to elaborate what he evidently deemed a crushing reply (it was theatrical) to the characteristically broad and tolerant speech of Mr. Bright on the Friday night. In the end, Sir H. D. Wolff's motion was negatived by a majority of 75—289 to 214—and on Tuesday, amid comparative quietude, the Ministerial amendment to refer the matter to a Select Committee, amplified in its form at the suggestion of Mr. Watkin Williams, was virtually agreed to, the naming of the Committee being reserved for Thursday.

Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday made a rather laboured effort to fill up the gulf already forming between him and a large section of the Radicals by reason of his resolve to retain Sir Bartle Frere in South Africa. In answering Mr. Robert Fowler's appeal with regard to the disarming of the Basutos, Mr. Gladstone dwelt on the desirability of maintaining Sir Bartle Frere at his post until Confederation had been brought about by him in South Africa. The right hon. gentleman thereupon brought down upon himself from Sir Stafford Northcote the obvious rejoinder that it was a pity he had not seen or expatiated on the merits of Sir Bartle while the late Ministry was in power.

The House adjourned, as usual, from Tuesday to Thursday, Wednesday being the Derby Day; and Sir Wilfrid Lawson exhibited little of his sprightly wit on this occasion in opposing the motion, which was brought forward and seconded, on the other hand, with considerable point and humour by Mr. R. Power and Mr. H. Chaplin, considering it is such a thrashed out theme.

Mr. Lowe is gawped a peer by the title of Viscount Sherbrooke, Mr. Gosper-Temple as Baron Mount-Temple, and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen as Baron Brabourne. Lord

Lamington (Mr. Baillie-Cochrane), Lord Donington (Mr. Abney-Hastings), and Baron Ardilaun (Sir Arthur Guinness) have taken their seats in the House of Lords.

Sir William Harcourt on Tuesday spoke in his gayest and best vein in thanking Derby for electing him without opposition as Mr. Plimsoll's successor. Colonel Carington was re-elected the same day for Wycombe. Major O'Gorman has withdrawn his candidature for Louth, and Mr. Billingham is now the Home-Rule candidate. Mr. A. M. Sullivan was nominated for Meath on the 20th inst., and was declared duly elected. Mr. Sullivan was elected for County Louth at the general election, but refused to sit with Mr. Callan. The Rev. Isaac Nelson, a Home Ruler, was on Monday returned, without opposition, as member for the county of Mayo.

The trial of the election petition presented by the Lord Mayor against the return of Mr. Bevan, the Liberal member for Gravesend, will be heard before Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Lopes at Gravesend on Monday next.

WAVERLEY TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

A series of highly attractive entertainments, arranged by some of the most eminent artists of the day, and performed by ladies and gentlemen of social position, took place on several evenings at Cromwell House, South Kensington, by permission of Mrs. C. J. Freaque, for the benefit of charitable funds. Costume groups and scenes of dramatic action in the most popular of Sir Walter Scott's novels were represented upon a stage fitted up in the drawing-room to a company of about three hundred invited spectators, paying each one guinea towards the benevolent object of the performance. The first exhibitions, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., and Thursday, the 29th, were in aid of the Irish Distress Relief Fund; but the sum raised, which was about £600, was to be specially devoted to the poor of Connemara. The second week's performances were for the behoof of the Artists' Orphan Fund, and all were entirely successful.

The subjects chosen for the first night began with three scenes from "Waverley," arranged by Mr. H. Weigall, in which the parts were allotted as follows:—Flora M'Ivor, to Miss Julia Pole-Carew; Rose Bradwardine, Miss Caroline Pole-Carew; Una, Miss Graham; Cathleen, Mrs. Livingston Thompson; A Nun, Miss Graham; Prince Charles Edward, Mr. Howard Cockerell; Edward Waverley, the Hon. Arthur Somerset; Fergus M'Ivor, Mr. W. Wilde. This was followed by three scenes from "Guy Rannering," arranged by Mr. J. O'Connor. The distribution of characters was:—Julia Rannering, Miss Bartolucci; Lucy Bertram, Miss Bessie M'Grigor; Meg Merrilies, Mrs. Corkran; Henry Bertram, Mr. Lionel Benson; Dirk Hatteraick, Mr. Quintin Twiss; Dominie Sampson, Mr. T. K. Holmes. Next came "The Antiquary," three scenes arranged by Mr. G. D. Leslie, R.A.; the characters, Miss Griselda Oldbuck, by Mrs. Coplestone; Maria M'Intyre, by Mrs. G. Simonds; Isabel Wardour, Miss Foster; Jonathan Oldbuck, Colonel Rideout; Sir Arthur Wardour, Mr. Thorley; Mr. Lovel, Mr. H. Cockerell; King's Messenger, Mr. T. G. Cooper. Three tableaux of "Rob Roy" were arranged by Mrs. Butler; and the parts were—Helen M'Gregor, Mrs. Trüniger; Diana Vernon, the Hon. Caroline Roche; Rob Roy, Mr. Hugh Cumming; Montrose, Mr. Arthur Herbert; Secretary, Captain Talbot Harvey; Sir Frederick Vernon, Mr. J. Hunter Blair; Frank Osbalstone, Mr. H. Stratfield; Corporal, Captain Livingston Thompson; Grenadiers, Mr. Byron Stephenson, Mr. R. Wickham, and Mr. Donald Graham. One tableau from "The Heart of Midlothian," was given, arranged by Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A.: the only parts in this were Effie Deans, represented by Mrs. Langtry; and Geordie Robertson, by Mr. Godfrey Pearce. "The Bride of Lammermoor" furnished likewise one tableau, arranged by Mr. Millais; the Lucy Ashton was Miss Eva Otway, and Mr. A. Gwynne James was the Master of Ravenswood. Three scenes from "Ivanhoe" were arranged by Mr. J. Sant, R.A.; the performers were—of Rebecca, Lady Garvagh; Rowena, Mrs. Arthur Fairfield; Isaac of York, Mr. T. K. Holmes; Gurth, Mr. Dundas Gardiner; Ivanhoe, Mr. S. Frewen. In three scenes from "The Abbot," also arranged by Mr. Sant, the parts were thus laid: Queen Mary Stuart, Mrs. Robert Webster; Lady Fleming, Miss Carleton; Catherine Seyton, Miss Mortlock; Roland Graeme, Mr. A. Wedderburn; George Douglas, Mr. Errol Sherson; Sir Robert Melville, Mr. T. G. Charles; Earl of Lindsay, Mr. Malcolm Lawson; Lord Ruthven, Mr. C. C. Bethune. "Kenilworth" furnished three tableaux, arranged by Mr. Marcus Stone, A.R.A.: the characters were—Amy Robsart, by Mrs. Wheeler; Janet Foster, Miss Steer; Earl of Leicester, Mr. Hugh Wegelin; Richard Varney, Mr. J. Maclean; Anthony Foster, Captain Talbot Harvey. The interludes of music were played by Mr. J. Munroe Coward on the Mustel organ.

The second evening's entertainments were not less interesting. Three tableaux from "The Pirate," arranged by Mr. Luke Fildes, A.R.A., were performed by the following ladies and gentlemen:—Minna, Miss Williams; Brenda, Miss Amy Greville; Norma, Mrs. Corkran; Cleveland, Mr. Oscar Wilde; Mordaunt Mertoun, Mr. Horace West; the Pedlar, Mr. Quintin Twiss. "The Fortunes of Nigel," arranged by Mr. J. B. Burgess, A.R.A., three tableaux: Lady Hermione, Miss Griffith; Margaret Ramsay, Miss Julia Potter; King James I., Mr. R. Drummond; George Heriot, Chevalier de Reichel; Nigel, Mr. A. A. Hadow; Trapbois, Mr. C. P. Colnaghi; Maxwell, Mr. Byron Stephenson. In "Peveril of the Peak," one tableau, arranged by Mr. Orchardson, R.A., the parts were—Major Bridgenorth, Mr. J. R. Hobday; Sir Jasper Cranborne, Mr. Thorley; Solsgrove, Mr. C. P. Colnaghi. Mr. Millais' picture of Effie Deans and Robertson, from "The Heart of Mid Lothian," was repeated as before. Then came four tableaux, arranged by Mr. G. H. Boughton, A.R.A., from "Quentin Durward," in which the characters were thus impersonated:—Princess Joan, by Miss Florence Boughton; Countess Isabel of Croye, Mrs. Arthur Clarke; Countess Hameline, Mrs. Kemiss Bettye; Lady in Waiting, Mrs. De Wette; King Louis XI., Mr. T. G. Cooper; Quentin Durward, Mr. Wycliffe Taylor; Oliver Le Dain, Mr. Cotford Dick; Cardinal Balue, Mr. Rudolf Lehmann; Duke of Orleans, Mr. J. E. Millais; Count Crèvecoeur, Mr. Wilfrid Lawson. Three tableaux from "The Talisman" were arranged by the Chevalier L. Desanges: the parts were, Queen Berengaria, Miss Wickham; Edith Plantagenet, Miss Leslie; the Lady Calista, Miss Constance De La Rue; the Nuns, Misses M'Grigor, Bessie M'Grigor, Constance and Mary De La Rue, Alison, and Desanges; King Richard Cœur de Lion, Mr. Calley; Sir Kenneth, Mr. Dowling; Saladin, Mr. Speed; Hermit of Engaddi, Mr. R. M. M'Kerrell; Longsword, Mr. Speed; Executioner, Mr. Legge. The scene from "The Bride of Lammermoor" was again exhibited by Miss Eva Otway and Mr. A. G. James. "Woodstock" yielded three tableaux, arranged by Mr. J. E. Hodgson, R.A.; the performers were, Alice Lee, Miss Janet Steer; Mrs. Claypole, Mrs. Livingston Thompson; Phoebe Mayflower, Miss Lawrie; Sir Henry Lee, Rev. J. Richardson; Markham Everard, Captain Livingston Thompson; Oliver Cromwell, Mr. S. Brandram; Roger Wild-

rake, Mr. Arthur Schwabe; Jocelyn Jolliffe, Mr. J. Maclean; and Tomkins, Mr. D. Graham. The last three scenes represented, from "The Fair Maid of Perth," were arranged by Mr. W. Q. Orchardson, R.A.; and the performers were, Catherine Glover, Miss Evelyn Selby Lowndes; Louise, Mrs. W. De La Rue; Duke of Rothsay, Mr. J. R. Hobday; and Henry Gow, Mr. T. G. Charles. Mr. Clifford Harrison read the several portions of the novel whence the scenes were taken, before the velvet curtains were drawn back. The pictures were seen sometimes through an oval, sometimes a square frame of dark claret-coloured velvet. The rich dresses were displayed with good effect, and there was no lack of beautiful faces and graceful figures, or of spirit and dramatic expression in the attitudes of the lady actors. The gentlemen, also, mostly bore their parts very well.

A complete set of photographs of these tableaux vivants was obtained by means of Mr. Van der Weyde's invention of an artificial light for the purpose of photography, which is far superior to ordinary English daylight. Mr. Van der Weyde, of 182, Regent-street, is an American artist of considerable talent, whose paintings have been exhibited at our Royal Academy. He has succeeded, after laborious and costly experiments, in solving practically the difficult problem of creating a light that is perfectly adapted to the process of photography, and in thus evading the well-known unfavourable conditions which the London atmosphere, even in tolerably fair weather, opposes to the photographic art. Previous attempts to use the lime light, the magnesium light, or the electric light for this purpose have been attended with partial failure, owing to the dazzling glare that they shed upon the illuminated parts, and the blackness of the shadows, producing a harsh and violent effect. Mr. Van der Weyde has contrived, by his arrangement of a parabolic reflector with a convex lens composed of concentric rings of prisms, rendering the rays of the electric beam convergent at a proper distance, to shed an equable volume of soft and clear white light upon the whole object, and of sufficient actinic power for instantaneous photographic action. The performance of his apparatus at Cromwell House on these nights of the Waverley Tableaux Vivants gave the most satisfactory proof of the entire success of the principle, which has, indeed, been for some time applied to the taking of portraits at his studios in Regent-street, to the approval of a multitude of sitters. He had drawn, by four dray horses, his electric machinery and motive-power engine to South Kensington, and got leave to place them on a plot of building ground behind the Natural History Museum, whence cables were carried on telegraph poles across the street (Cromwell-road) to the balcony of Mr. Preake's house. The light-producing apparatus was placed on the stage, to display the tableaux vivants to the audience, while a staff of photographers with camera, under Mr. Van der Weyde's direction, was posted in front, where the orchestra would be in an ordinary theatre. The photographs thus taken were of rather large size, about eight inches by ten inches, and each was produced by a uniform exposure within less than four seconds of time.

We understand that an Album containing the whole series will be presented to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, who was present, with the Prince of Wales and some of their family, on one of the evenings at Cromwell House. There will also be an exhibition of the photographs at 182, Regent-street. In the meantime, we have been permitted to copy some of the first proofs for the two pages of Engravings presented in this Number. Our readers may perhaps be tempted to beguile a leisure hour in turning over the many volumes of the Waverley Novels, and finding the narrative or descriptive passages from which these subjects are taken. If they prefer a shorter and quicker method of reference, we would recommend them to consult a small volume entitled "The Waverley Manual," by the late Rev. Dr. Sidney Cornish, Vicar of Ottery St. Mary, Devon, published by Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, of Edinburgh. It is a complete and accurate guide to identify all the personages, scenes, and incidents, throughout the whole series of Sir Walter Scott's delightful prose fictions, specifying the chapter in which each of them is to be found. A judicious selection of critical remarks upon the Waverley Novels, each in its proper turn, is also comprised in this serviceable volume.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Thursday week M. Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon" was given, for the first time here after an interval of several years.

It was in 1874 that Madame Albani first appeared as the heroine at the Royal Italian Opera, the character having been also represented by Madame Christine Nilsson at our other opera establishment. In last week's representation the first-named artist sang and acted with the same grace and charm as before, and with added power in the more intense situations. The romance "Non conosci" ("Kennst du das Land") was given with exquisite dreamy idealism; among other effective points having been the delivery of Mignon's shares in the duets with Lotario and with Guglielmo (Wilhelm Meister); and the impulsive "Styrienne" in the toilette-scene, in which the jealousy and anger of Mignon are raised against Filina, her rival in Guglielmo's love. The performance of Madame Albani was admirable throughout for vocal and dramatic excellence. The "Swallow-duct" with Lotario and Mignon's "Styrienne" were enthusiastically encored. The important part of Filina, the coquettish actress, was admirably sustained by Mdle. Valleria, who gave the bright music of the part with fluent vocalisation. The cast was strengthened by Madame Scaldi as Federico, whose "Rondo-Gavotte" was enthusiastically redemanded. As Guglielmo, M. Engel acted sensibly and sang artistically; Signor Vidal was a good representative of Lotario, the harper, Signor Scolaro gave full effect to the part of Gianni, the juggler gipsy, and Signor Ciampi rendered the character of Laerte, the comedian, in the buffo style. The charming orchestral "Gavotte" which opens the second act had to be repeated.

On Friday, "La Traviata" was given, with the well-known fine performance of Madame Patti as Violetta, and an otherwise familiar cast, Signor Carpi having replaced Signor Nicolini (as Alfredo) in consequence of the indisposition of the latter.

Saturday's performance consisted of a repetition of "La Sonnambula," cast as before.

On Monday, "Don Giovanni" was given, with the special feature of Madame Patti's fine performance as Zerlina; each of her two songs, "Batti, batti" and "Vedrai carino," having been encored, as also was the duet (with Don Giovanni) "La ci darem." Mdle. Louise Pyk was not an entirely satisfactory Donna Anna; Mdle. Valleria was an unusually efficient Donna Elvira, and M. Gailhard's Leporello was, as during last season, especially good—the cast having included Signor Carpi as Don Ottavio, Signor Cotogni as Don Giovanni, and Signor Scolaro as Masetto. Madame Patti was announced to appear as Dinorah on Thursday, and Madame

Albani in "I Puritani" this (Saturday) evening; two new singers having been promised in "Les Huguenots" for the previous evening—Madame Verni as Valentina, and Signor Devilliers as Raoul.

The second of this season's Floral Hall Concerts takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when the programme will include the co-operation of Madame Patti and other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Aida" was performed on Thursday week, with the first appearance this season of Madame Marie Roze, who repeated the effective performance of the title-character, which was a feature in last year's representations of the opera. Mdle. Tremelli, who was the Amneris for the first time, sang with much dramatic feeling in the several important situations for that character, particularly in the duets with Aida and Radames. In consequence of a domestic bereavement, Signor Frapolli was unable to appear as Radames, and was suddenly replaced, with much efficiency, by Signor Runcio. The cast included, as before, Signor Galassi as Amonasro. Herr Behrens was the Ramfis and Signor Monti the King.

The promised performance of "Lohengrin," conducted by Herr Richter, has been postponed to this (Saturday) evening, "Faust" having been substituted for it last Saturday, with Madame Nilsson as Margherita, and the cast otherwise as before.

Last week's concert of the Philharmonic Society (the sixth of the series) introduced for the first time to the English public a Russian lady pianist, Mdle. Vera Timanoff, who displayed rare executive powers in her rendering of Rubinstein's third Pianoforte Concerto (in G). The lady achieved a decided success, and we trust to have an early opportunity to speak further of her merits as an interpreter of classical music. Herr Straus played with much success Spohr's second violin concerto in D minor; and the orchestral pieces were Mr. Arthur Sullivan's symphony in E minor, Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture, and Weber's overture to "Euryanthe." Madame Caters-Lablache was well received in her rendering of a scena from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba" and airs by Pergolesi and Rotoli; and Mr. Maas gave with much effect Lohengrin's address to the Swan and Verdi's "Ah! si ben mio." Mr. Cousins conducted, as usual. The production of Sir J. Benedict's new overture was suddenly postponed to the last concert of the season, on June 30.

The second of the present series of "Richter Concerts" at St. James's Hall took place on Thursday week, and the third on Monday last. On the former occasion the fine performances of the band were heard in Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon," Wagner's "Siegfried-Idyll," a pleasing but not remarkable "Serenade" by Robert Fuchs, and Beethoven's second symphony (in D). Madame Norman-Néruda gave an excellent interpretation of Spohr's Dramatic Concerto for the Violin, and vocal pieces were rendered with much refinement by Miss S. Bailey. The programme of the third concert included Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony," that by Beethoven entitled "Eroica," a pianoforte concerto by Herr Scharwenka, and vocal pieces rendered by Herr Henschel.

We have previously drawn attention to the two performances given at St. James's Hall last week (on the Friday and Saturday evenings) of Berlioz's "Faust" music. Of this elaborate and remarkable composition we have before spoken in reference to its hearing at Her Majesty's Theatre, under the direction of M. Pasdeloup (of Paris), in 1878. Its rendering last week was admirable in every respect. Mr. Charles Hallé's band and chorus from Manchester, conducted by himself, realised the elaborate orchestral and choral details with fine effect; the solo music assigned to the characters of Margaret, Faust, Brander, and Mephistopheles having been efficiently rendered respectively by Miss M. Davies, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Hilton, and Herr Henschel. Three pieces were encored on Friday—the well-known Hungarian March, the charming "Dance of Sylphs," and Mephistopheles's Serenade (with chorus of Spirits).

The second of Mr. Charles Hallé's recitals (last week) introduced for the first time here a pianoforte trio by Anton Dvorak, a Bohemian composer, of whom we have previously spoken. There is much characteristic writing in the work, of the extreme German school. The Scherzo and Trio proved the most effective portions. It was finely played by Mr. Hallé, Madame Norman-Néruda, and Herr Franz Néruda. The programme otherwise was of a familiar nature.

The fourth matinée of Mr. John Ella's Musical Union, on Tuesday, included the farewell performance of Dr. Hans von Bülow.

A concert was given at the Mansion House on Tuesday afternoon by pupils of the National Training School for Music.

Miss Cécile Hartog, a skilful pianist and a clever composer, gave a concert at the Royal Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, when she played, with much effect, solos by Schumann and Liszt, and concerted pieces, among which was a well-written pianoforte quartet of her own composition. Mdle. Vaillant (violin), Herr Daubert (violinello), and Mr. W. H. Hill (viola), co-operated in the programme, as did Mr. O. Beringer, who was associated with Miss Hartog in Reinecke's "Impromptu" for two pianofortes. Mdle. F. Keller and Herr Henschel contributed vocal pieces.

Next week Madame Puzzi's annual concert will be given on Monday morning, at St. George's Hall; Mr. Oberthur's, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday morning; the last subscription concert of the twenty-fifth and final season of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir on Wednesday evening; and the last of Mr. John Boosey's morning Ballad Concerts on Saturday, in St. James's Hall.

Mr. F. H. Cowen is to be the conductor of the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts in the ensuing autumn season.

Mr. A. J. Eyre, of the Royal Academy of Music, has been appointed organist of the Crystal Palace, in place of the late Mr. J. Coward.

THEATRES.

Miss Ellen Terry's benefit at the Lyceum was distinguished by the production of a new piece, being an idyll in one act, entitled "Iolanthe," adapted and rewritten by Mr. W. G. Wills, from Henrik Herz's poem of "King René's Daughter." To make room for this, the last act of "The Merchant of Venice" has been omitted. As the omission of these concluding scenes is one of the objectionable points in the performance of this noble play, which once so frequently excited the ire of the admirers of Shakspeare, the fact of its withdrawal for even a limited time has been met with an angry protest. It is to be hoped that the entire performance may in future be given; and this perhaps may be rendered possible by playing the text closer, and abridging the waits between the acts. The daughter of King René has already had many personators—among them Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Charles Kean, and Miss Helen Faucit. The new version by Mr. Wills of the subject may fairly stand its ground with those of previous translators.

Miss Ellen Terry by its performance, also, will doubtless increase her reputation. The story of the piece is exceedingly simple, but at the same time very fanciful. The heroine is a blind girl reared in seclusion, that she might not know the fact of her being wanting in a sense enjoyed by others, "knowledge at one entrance quite shut out." Such was her prudent father's careful notion; but Love determines that she shall not remain in ignorance. Her father has designed to wed her to Count Tristan, who by accident finds himself in the chamber where she is sleeping, and her beauty, notwithstanding her blindness, makes an impression on his heart. Very naturally, he reveals to her the secret of her blindness; but she fails to understand his meaning. Previous to this event, Iolanthe had been placed under the care of a sage Moorish physician, who has exercised on her his charms and spells, and foretold that she shall yet enjoy the gift of sight, advising that she should be prepared for the promised blessing. King René accordingly explains to his daughter the nature of her affliction. The lovers now meet, and great is the joy of both on the one being healed of her blindness and the other being assured of her love. The garden in which these love passages occur is worthy of the talent of Mr. Hawes Craven. Mr. Irving was equal to the occasion, and so well aided the exquisite acting of Miss Terry that the audience were enchanted by their joint efforts to realise the poetry of the situation.

At the Olympic on Monday the Gaiety company performed in operetta, comedy, and burlesque. The pieces were "Rose of Auvergne," "High Life Below Stairs," and Mr. Byron's burlesque of "Little Don Caesar," which were all well acted and successful.

Mdle. Bernhardt appeared in the drama of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" at the Gaiety, with the support of a competent company, and played to a crowded house. This celebrated artist gave a new reading of the part, substituting a natural for a declamatory interpretation. At first received with marked coldness, she gradually won upon the audience, and finally secured their approbation, which was enthusiastically expressed.

A successful revival was secured at the Surrey on Saturday of Mr. Henry Pettitt's melodrama of "The Black Flag; or, Escaped from Portland," originally produced at the Grecian. At the latter theatre an original drama by the same writer was produced, entitled "The Lost Witness." The story is too long and complex to bear a detailed analysis; but the situations and incidents are of a most exciting nature, and the various characters are distinctly drawn and skilfully contrasted.

At Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment, on Monday next, May 31, "Rotten Row" and "Three Flats" will be withdrawn, to give place to a new musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled "Our Ascot Party," and a new second piece, "A Flying Visit," by Arthur Law, music by Corney Grain.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL REFORM.

Our readers have not to learn that the spirit of reform is in these days not only concerned with matters political, but with dramatic movements in reference to the stage. A School of Dramatic Art has been proposed, and a deputation not long ago waited on Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B., to confer with him respecting the establishment of such an institution. A scheme in relation to such proposal has been published. The institution will be connected with the Royal Albert Hall, and placed under a committee of management. "The need," it is stated, "of a Dramatic Training-School has long been felt, and its importance in the interests of dramatic art has been recognised by actors and dramatists." The time has now arrived when something beyond the mere expression of opinion should be attempted. This granted, the school, it is apprehended, should be located in London, be self-supporting, and command the approbation and confidence of the profession and the public. Afternoon performances will be given by the students, the receipts from which will be applied for the payment of expenses; and scholarships, connected in some cases with exhibitions for maintenance, will be established.

Reform, also, it is averred in some very influential quarters, should be applied to music-halls and similar places of entertainment. A meeting has even been held in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey—the Very Rev. A. P. Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster, in the chair—on the subject, and a "Coffee Music Halls' Company" already established, on the basis of a possible capital of £50,000, to be contributed in 50,000 shares. The council consists of the Dean of Westminster, the Marquis of Northampton, and numerous other noblemen and ladies, in conjunction with many musical and other artists, and also several clergymen. The company thus formed proposes for its object the nightly recreation of the working and lower middle classes, freed from the elements of intoxicating drink and its accompanying evils. Much will be substituted for the more vulgar entertainments usually offered as the cheap enjoyments of masses of people who have had a hard day's work. The company proposes to provide for such persons an entertainment to which any man may take his wife and daughters, or even allow his wife and daughters to go by themselves. The substitution of coffee taverns for public-houses has worked well wherever it has been tried as a system.

An entertainment was given at the Imperial Theatre on the 20th inst., by members of the Philothesian Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, the pieces chosen being a new comedietta by Mr. H. Depass, entitled "Under False Colours," and Mr. Byron's comedy of "War to the Knife," for which the author had written an epilogue specially for the occasion. The theatre was crowded, and it was announced that, after payment of expenses, there would be a contribution of 260 guineas to the hospital.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK,

MAY 29, 1880.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—

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THE WAGTAIL.

Ah! I know the cosiest nook,
 Where soft-rippling runs a brook.
 Peasant maidens often there
 Lave and bleach their linen fair;
 Prattling, laughing, singing, they
 Make of work a holiday.
 And there Spring, when fully come,
 Fills the air with insect hum.
 Wagtails, a loquacious band,
 Hold high jinks mid grass and sand;
 Or with undulating flight
 Circle in a mad delight,
 Tails and bodies quivering,
 Capturing insects on the wing.
 Sometimes in the shallows they
 Boldly wade in search of prey;
 Or upon a stone alight,
 Washed by running water bright,
 At whose base it frets, then swerves,
 Sweeping by in graceful curves,
 Like the smoothly-parted hair
 On Belinda's forehead fair;
 Dimpling then in eddying whirls,
 Thick as Daphne's clustering curls—
 Bubbles whirling, foam-bells flying,
 With spring's purest blossoms vying.
 Here the wagtail preens his wings,
 Flirts his tail, and gaily sings;
 With his loud notes, quick and shrill,
 Mocks the babble of the rill.
 As the wagtail comes with spring,
 So in autumn he takes wing:
 When keen airs warn off the swallow,
 Then be sure he'll quickly follow—
 Off to where the crocodile
 Basks in mud-banks on the Nile.—J. L.

GIACOMELLI

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 HOLD HIGH JINKS MID GRASS AND SAND.



SOMETIMES IN THE SHALLOWS THEY
BOLDLY WADE IN SEARCH OF PREY.



Entered at Stationers' Hall.

London, 1880.

ON THE ROAD TO THE DERBY.

FROM A PAINTING BY J. STURGES.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The weather on Tuesday was all that could be desired, as, with the disappearance of the east wind, summer has come upon us all at once. Unfortunately, however, the course has suffered terribly from want of rain, and is harder than we ever remember to have seen it. Any horse whose limbs are not of the soundest will feel the effects of a race this week for some time to come, and the jockeys must be uncommonly thankful when they are safely round Tattenham Corner. The attendance on the first day was fully up to the average, and the racing decidedly better than usual. Kaleidoscope, who is becoming unreliable, and did not all relish the hard ground, was well beaten in the Craven Stakes, which fell to Favo, who, not being for sale, carried no less than 9 st. 7 lb., and proved himself a far better horse than was formerly supposed, and by no means dear to Mr. Rothschild at 1000 gs. Charibert (8 st. 12 lb.) beat fourteen opponents in rare style in the Egmont Plate. The little horse never looked better in his life, and is evidently once more in his Two Thousand form. It is rare indeed that a cast-off of Lord Falmouth's does any good; and last autumn Charibert appeared to be going down-hill quite as fast as Farnese has done, and degenerating into a thorough selling-plater. In the Woodcote Stakes Angelina did something towards recovering the laurels that she lost at Newmarket. Archer lay off with her, and at half a mile she appeared quite out of it. At five furlongs, however, Iroquois had had enough of it, and a little further on Angelina shot out and disposed of the Yaga filly and Voluptuary without much effort. The Epsom Stakes was a repetition of the Metropolitan, minus the first and second, and Advance (8 st. 6 lb.) had little trouble in beating the luckless Rhidorroch (8 st. 2 lb.), who is a game and consistent performer, but rather slow.

THE DERBY.

No finer day could possibly have been picked for the great holiday, and, but for the plague of dust, the weather was perfect. Certainly the dust, which hung in a dense cloud all along the route, was a great drawback to complete enjoyment; still, intending travellers did not seem the least daunted, and we never saw the road more strongly patronised. The first race was reduced to a match, and attracted little notice, and then there was a long interval before the course was thoroughly cleared, the nineteen numbers hoisted, and the procession came from the paddock to the course. They walked past the stand headed by the handsome Erildoune and whipped in by the Hetty colt; indeed, they seemed to preserve their order on the card, which was a great convenience to the casual visitor who was unacquainted with the colours. Bend Or is a rather mealy chestnut, and did not impress us very much as he walked, but was seen to far greater advantage in the canter. Muncaster is far too big a horse for the Epsom Course, and the adamant state of the ground was all against him; indeed, some people went so far as to say that he was slightly lame before he started, though we certainly did not notice this ourselves. Robert the Devil was thoroughly fit, but he is too narrow and deficient in muscular development to be a good-looking colt, and compared very unfavourably with Valentino and Von der Tann, who were greatly admired. Up to the last 2 to 1 could be had about Bend Or, and the chief features of the betting were the advance of Von der Tann to the position of second favourite and the amount of money that was intrusted to Apollo for a place. It was twenty minutes past three before they reached the starting-post, and they got off in an unbroken line at the very first attempt. Valentino was first away, and made running from Robert the Devil, Draycott, Mariner, and Zealot. Then came Von der Tann, Erildoune, with Boreas, Muncaster, Teviotdale, and Bend Or next, while the last pair away were Pellican and Death or Glory; they ran in an almost unbroken line till passing Sherwoods, when Boreas drew to the front, but the American was quickly headed by Death or Glory, who went past the mile post in advance of Fire King, Zealot, Boreas, Von der Tann, and Valentino, with Bend Or, Muncaster, and Von der Tann, the last pair now being Proctor and Pellican. At the top of the hill Robert the Devil pulled his way to the front, and was attended by Fire King, Draycott, and Boreas, these being slightly in advance of Valentino, Mask, Muncaster, Bend Or, Teviotdale, and Apollo. Robert the Devil came down hill with a slight lead of Fire King, the latter of whom was beaten as they rounded Tattenham Corner, and Robert the Devil was followed into the straight by Mask, Teviotdale, Fire King, and Von der Tann, while most prominent of the others were Muncaster and Bend Or. Half-way up Teviotdale and Von der Tann retired, and Bend Or drew into second place, but Robert the Devil was in possession of a clear lead, and looked all over a winner into the Dip. Then Bend Or made a determined effort, and getting up in the two strides, won amid the greatest excitement by a head. Mask, beaten several lengths, was a bad third, and then came Apollo a good fourth, Zealot fifth, Boreas sixth, Von der Tann seventh; then came Mariner, Muncaster, and Proctor—the last three being Hetty colt, Death or Glory, and Valentino. Time, 2 min. 45 sec.

The finish was one of the most exciting we ever saw. As they passed the Grand Stand Robert the Devil had a lead of fully a length, and was going so well that it did not appear possible for Bend Or to catch him. The rider of the second horse in the Derby is, perhaps, more to be pitied than any public character

we know, and is often blamed most unjustly; still we cannot help thinking that Rossiter took matters a little too easily, and ought to have won his first Derby. Mask ran wonderfully well until about three hundred yards from home; and the best two-year-old form of last season came triumphantly through the Epsom ordeal.

The match between M.C.C. and Ground v. Yorkshire was commenced on Monday at Lord's, and the Northern County sent a fairly strong eleven to meet the powerful team opposed to them. There was nothing sensational in the way of scoring on either side, and the M.C.C. eventually won by ten wickets, a result entirely due to the magnificent bowling of both Shaw and Rylott, the former with the wonderful analysis of 51 overs, 39 maidens, 37 runs, 6 wickets; and the latter 45 overs, 31 maidens, 31 runs, 4 wickets. Lancashire beat Derby, after a close struggle, by 23 runs only, the play on both sides being fully up to county form. Messrs. A. N. Hornby and Leese played in excellent form for Lancashire with 81 and 62 respectively, as also did Horrocks with a score of 61, and W. Rigley and T. Foster showed good form for their county with scores of 64 and 78. Cambridge University beat Yorkshire by ten wickets, the batting of the winners showing great improvement. The annual meeting of the Civil Service Sports was brought off in a most successful manner at Lillie-bridge on Saturday last. The feature of the meeting was the grand running of W. P. Phillips in the 150 yards handicap, which he won from scratch in the splendid time of 15 sec. dead, being the fastest on record for the distance.

The annual monster meet of bicyclists took place on Saturday last at the usual rendezvous, Bushey Park, when some 1900 riders took part in the procession, which extended from Hampton to the Clarence Arms, Teddington, a complete chain of about two miles.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BENTLEY:
In Her Majesty's Keeping. By the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. 3 vols.
BICKERS AND SON:
Lectures on Art, Delivered at the Royal Academy. By Henry Weekes, R.A.
BOQUE:
Walford's Shilling House of Commons for 1880.
CECIL BROOKS:
Egypt for the Egyptians.
W. H. SMITH AND SON:
The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play. By John P. Jackson. Illustrated.
WEIR:
Lord Maskelyne's Daughter: a Story of the Northern Border. By Rosa Mackenzie Kettle.

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WHAT THE AMERICANS THINK OF THE ENGLISH.

They think the faults of omission and commission respecting the letter H rather strange, but being aware, pro contra, of various linguistic lapses of their own, seldom speak invidiously of this cockney peculiarity; but being, like the French, a nation of early risers, they cannot understand our lack of matutinal briskness. Other caustic comments which they make relate to our scant feeding at breakfast, our absorption of ale and spirits at frequent intervals during the day, and our indigestible and heavy dinners. But what above all calls for their condemnation is the English habit of midnight supping, to which they principally attribute the sallow complexions, the sunken eyes, and the noxious emanations from the mouth which are visible to the eye, and unpleasantly palpable to the sense of smell, among so many Englishmen. In business affairs the go-ahead Americans think Englishmen are vastly "slow," and hearing on all sides complaints of headache, drowsiness, of heavy, "stupid" feelings, of eyeballs which ache whenever turned in the sockets, of pains in sides and loins, they naturally consider these effects the result of a liver which has become reduced to torpidity through being overtaxed. For what are the palpable evidences of the inaction of this great and important organ upon which almost as much as upon the heat itself man's very existence depends? The superfluous matters which nature tries to throw off through her proper channels are hopelessly clogged, and alarming complications ensue, all resultant upon a single and simple cause, inaction in the evacuating ducts. Distress after eating, with a sense of oppression in the chest, difficulty in breathing followed by a racking cough and copious expectoration; nay, even disease of the skin and fatal kidney deterioration, are all variations of nature's revenge for the overworking and excessive abuse of her organic system.

But what particularly excites the surprise of Americans concerning Englishmen is that, being as we are completely wedded to unhygienic habits in respect to food and drink, we do not at all times have by us simple, natural counter-actives against the ill effects of such indulgences; a harmless neutraliser which will prevent headache and giddiness, a soothing digestive, which will allay distress after eating, free the difficulty in breathing, quiet the racking cough, charm away the pain in side and back, assist the kidneys and the skin to rid themselves of all clogging superfluities, and help gentle mother nature to the performance of her own necessary tasks.

The Americans are amused indeed at the popular fancy which makes them out a nation of dyspeptics, when it is palpable that there is thrice as much dyspepsia in Great Britain as there is in America. It is calculated that nearly one third of the population of these islands are dyspeptics, though the ramifications of the disease are so varying that the symptoms are designated by different names. Thus we speak of Liver Complaint, Disease of the Kidneys, Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but the real and unmistakable appellation for these disorders is Dyspepsia, and when Dyspepsia is removed, the other diseases (so-called), which, in reality, are mere symptoms, disappear as if by magic. The power which can effect this much-desired result, which can neutralise the disastrous consequences of over-indulgence in eating and drinking, of lazy habits, of late suppers, and of improper feeding at improper hours and in improper quantities, is a simple, pure decoction of Nature's own brewing; a remedial liquid which is to be taken in small doses along with the food, a curative agent extracted from American roots, which possesses the precious property of removing the disagreeable effects just mentioned, and through continuous use will ultimately cure the distressing ailings which long abuse of the alimentary organs has entailed upon sufferers. The name of this herbal discovery is "Seigel's Curative Syrup." It is sold by A. J. White, 21, Farringdon-road, London, E.C. The marvellous efficacy of the amazing remedy is sufficiently attested by the following extraordinary fact. Although known in Great Britain only during the short period of two years, its power to effect the result promised is already so widely recognised that upwards of 80,000 bottles of the Syrup have been sold within the last twelvemonth. Certainly an overwhelming proof of the solid merit of the remedy.

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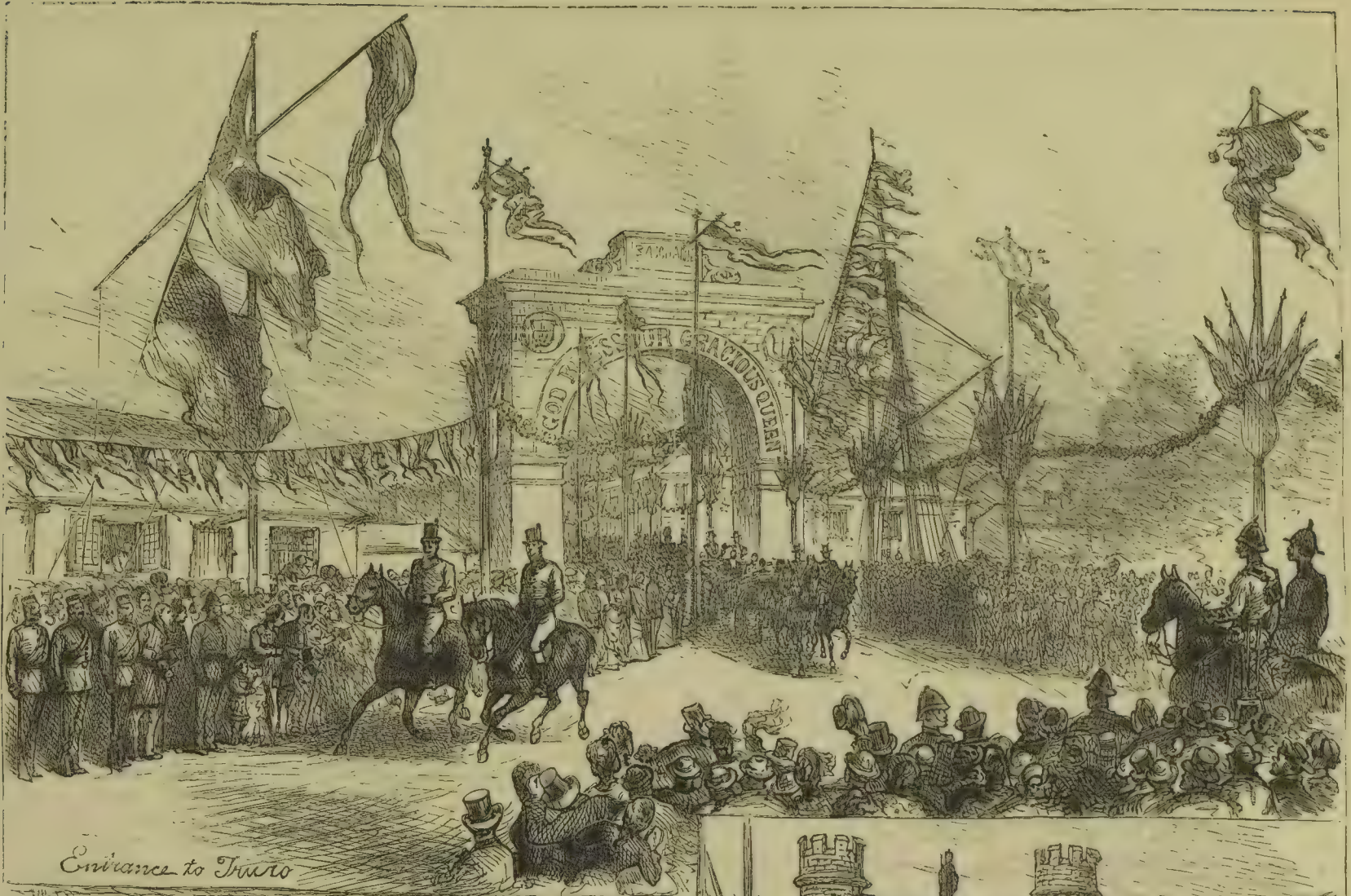
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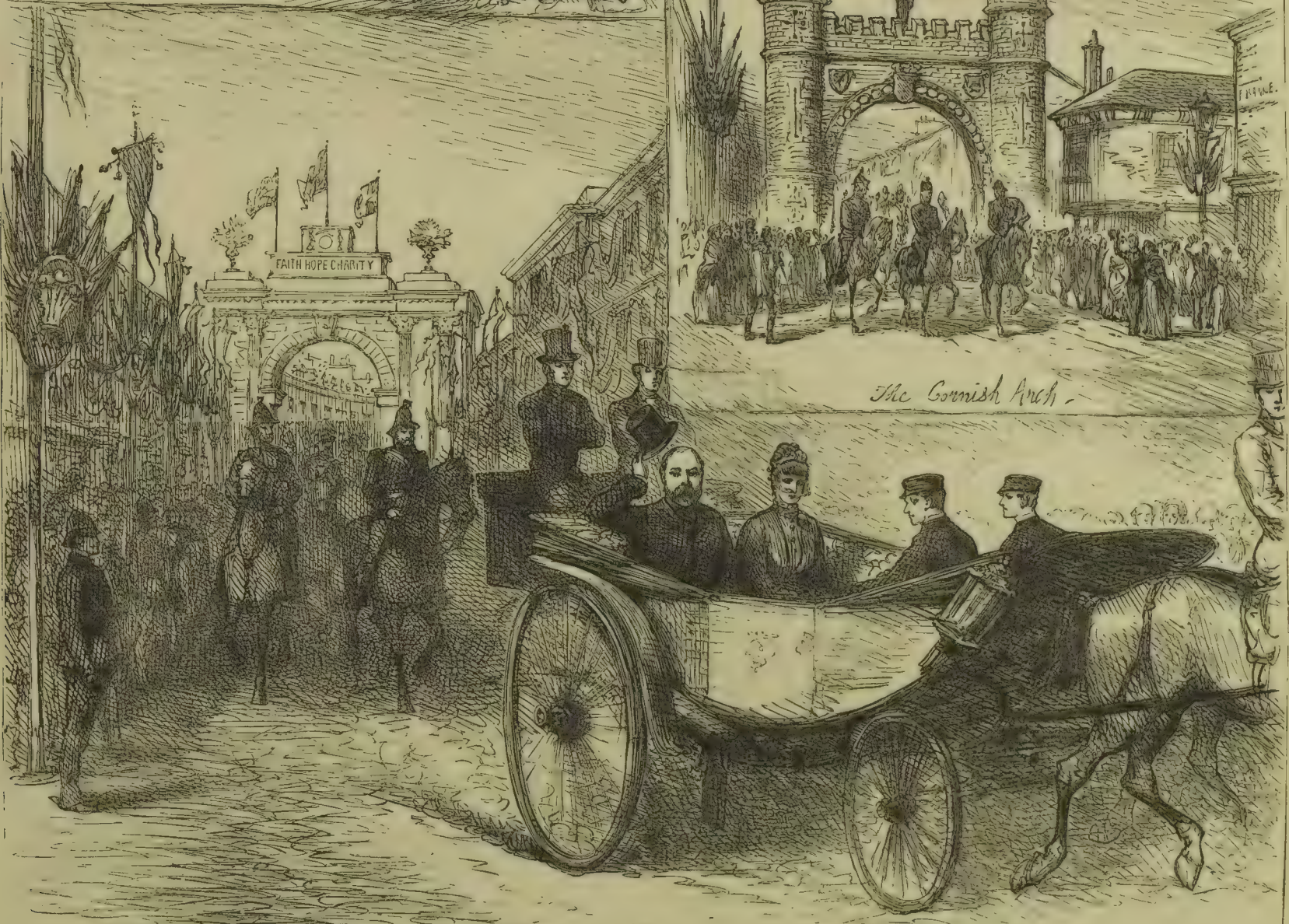
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Entrance to Truro



The Cornish Arch



View in Lemon St.

S. J. P. H. 1880

THE ROYAL VISIT TO TRURO.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, as was mentioned in our paper last week, were staying at Tregothnan Castle, on the banks of the Fal, with Lord and Lady Falmouth, and on Thursday visited Truro, where the Prince, as Grand Master of English Freemasons, laid the first stone of the new Cathedral. Two illustrations of the proposed fine ecclesiastical building, from the designs of the architect, Mr. J. L. Pearson, A.R.A., were given in our last. The ceremony was attended with perfect success; the weather was as fine as possible, and the small city of Truro was crowded with an immense concourse of people from all parts of Cornwall. Their Royal Highnesses, with their noble host and hostess, set out from Tregothnan, six miles distant, soon after ten o'clock. A very hearty welcome greeted the Prince and Princess and their sons as their carriage drove slowly over Boscawen Bridge, and the battery of Artillery Volunteers fired a Royal salute. At the Townhall the Royal Cornwall Miners' Artillery were drawn up as a guard of honour; and here the Mayor, Mr. P. P. Smith, the High Sheriff, Mr. Pridoux Brune, the Earl of St. Germans, the Mayors of most of the Cornish boroughs, and high officials of the county were waiting. An address from a public meeting of the inhabitants was presented. The Prince of Wales made a suitable reply. This part of the reception being over, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the young Princes, who wore the uniform of naval cadets, drove up Lemon-street to Southleigh, the residence of Mr. R. W. Paul, where they awaited the approach of the Masonic brethren.

Meanwhile, the Grand Lodge of England assembled in the Townhall, under the presidency of the Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Lathom. The Provincial Grand Lodge, under the Provincial Grand Master, the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, met in the Public Buildings. The Lodges having been opened, the two Lodges marched up Lemon-street to Southleigh, where the Freemasons presented a congratulatory address to their Grand Master. The Prince of Wales having joined the Officers of the Grand Lodge, the Masonic brethren formed an avenue from Southleigh down Lemon-street, along which the carriage containing the Princess of Wales and her sons drove to the site of the Cathedral. The municipal and county processions walked to the Cathedral inclosure from the Townhall, the latter waiting for the carriage of the Princess. The Masonic procession, in formal order, headed by the band of the Royal Marines, brought up the rear. The Bishop and clergy assembled in the church, and, with the Mayor, received the Princess and Prince as they arrived.

The scene at the High Cross was very brilliant. Capacious stands had been erected around the inclosure, and were crowded by a fashionable assembly. All round, with armorial bearings and banners waving in the breeze, was a dense mass of spectators. The National Anthem was sung as the Royal procession approached. At noon the service commenced by the Prince, as Grand Master, entering the inclosure set apart for the Masonic fraternity, and laying the first foundation-stone with all the formalities of the Masonic ritual. The Bishop of Truro, who was supported by the Bishops of Exeter and Madagascar and by a very large gathering of the clergy, offered a prayer, after which the Prince made the following proclamation:—

Be it known unto you that we, being lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country, although not ourselves operative masons, have from time immemorial been associated with the erection of buildings to be raised for the benefit of mankind, the adornment of the world, and the glory of the great Architect of the Universe. We have among us secrets concealed from those who are not Masons; but they are lawful and honourable, and are not opposed to the laws either of God or man. They were intrusted to Masons in ancient times, and having faithfully been transmitted to us, it is our duty to convey them down to our posterity. We are assembled here to-day in the presence of God to erect a house for the worship and praise of the Most High, which I pray that God may prosper as it seems good to Him.

The laying of the stone was proceeded with, and in performing the ceremony the Prince used a mallet of some antiquity. It belongs to Old St. Paul's Lodge, to whom it was presented by Sir Christopher Wren, D.G.M.W.M. of St. Paul's Lodge, being the actual implement used by Charles II. in laying the foundation-stone of St. Paul's Cathedral. The trowel was of silver, bearing the inscription, "Presented to H.R.H. Albert Edward, Duke of Cornwall, G.M. of England, on the laying the foundation-stone of the Cathedral of Saint Mary at Truro, May 20th, 1880. The Prince having smoothed the mortar, the stone was lowered into its place. His Royal Highness was assisted by the Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Sir Francis Truscott, as junior Grand Warden of the Freemasons. The Prince, receiving the plumb-rule from the hands of the Lord Mayor, and applying it to the side of the stone, said, "I find this stone to be plumb, and that craftsmen have prepared it true and trusty." Having proved the stone by the level, he said, "I find the stone to be level, and that the craftsmen have laboured skilfully." Having proved the stone by the square, he said, "I find the stone to be plumb, level, and square, and I declare it to be duly prepared and truly laid and that the craftsmen have worked well." The Prince, having struck the stone three times with the mallet, proceeded to scatter corn from the golden cornucopia upon the stone, saying:—

I scatter corn upon the stone as the emblem of plenty and abundance of God's best gifts. May the good seed of His Word, sown here in the hearts of men, take root, and bring forth fruit a hundredfold, to their benefit and His glory. So mote it be.

Having poured wine on to the stone from the golden chalice, he said:—

I pour out wine upon this stone, the symbol of strength and gladness. May those who work upon the building and those who shall hereafter meet within its walls, ever perform their allotted part in the service of the Great Architect with cheerfulness and singleness of heart. So mote it be.

Having poured oil on the stone from the golden vase, he said:—

I sprinkle this stone with oil, the emblem of peace and harmony. May goodwill and brotherly love ever prevail among those who shall worship in this house, to the glory of the Most High, until time shall be no more. So mote it be.

Handing the plans of the cathedral to the architect, he said:—

I now place in your hands the plans of this intended building, together with the necessary tools, not doubting your skill and ability as a craftsman, and I desire that you will proceed without loss of time to the completion of the work, in conformity with the plans and designs now intrusted to you.

Having laid the stone in due form, the Prince addressed the assemblage. He said:—

Brethren,—We are an ancient fraternity, which from its earliest days has been identified with all that is beautiful and grand in architecture, and you will therefore be proud to have aided me, as I have been proud to work with you, in commencing a building which, by the beauty of its design and the solidity of its construction, will, we trust, be an ornament to this city and province for centuries to come. But, brethren, it is something far more than this—it is a temple to be erected to the glory and worship of our Heavenly Father, the great Architect and Creator of all things; and whatever minor differences there may be amongst us, I feel sure

that the same spirit must be in your minds this day which animated the Jews of old when, as Ezra tells us, "the builders laid the foundation of the Temple of the Lord, and they set the priests in their apparel with trumpets to praise the Lord after the ordinances of David, King of Israel. And they sang together by courses in praising and giving thanks unto the Lord, because He is good and His mercy endureth for ever. And all the people shouted with a great shout when they praised the Lord, because the foundation of the House of the Lord was laid."

The second stone was subsequently laid at the eastern end of the site in the presence of the general public. The service was full choral throughout, and rendered by a combined choir, accompanied by the Royal Marine band. At the conclusion of the service the Princess received purses of gold from a number of ladies containing contributions towards the cathedral fund; and representatives of the different lodges placed upon the Masonic stones purses of gold collected within those lodges.

When the proceedings at the site had concluded the Prince of Wales left the inclosure with the chief Masonic officers, in reversed order, and passed by an avenue formed by the general body of Masons to the Townhall, where he closed the Grand Lodge. Closely following his Royal Highness came the Mayor and Corporation. His Worship received the Princess when she arrived, almost immediately, escorted by the authorities of the county. Luncheon followed, laid in the Market Hall, under the presidency of the Mayor, who had the honour of taking in the Princess, the Prince of Wales taking the Mayoress. The guests at the head of the table included all county gentry, and the heads of the naval and military services in the West of England. In responding to the toast of "The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall," proposed by the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, the Prince of Wales said:—

It is almost needless for me to express how great is the pleasure and the gratification which it has been to us to come down into Cornwall. I must admit with regret that some years have certainly gone past since we were last here; but we rejoice that again we have an opportunity of coming into the Duchy. After the kind way in which we have been received it will only make it incumbent to us to pay you visits more frequently. To all those who are concerned in the arrangements of the day I must offer my most hearty congratulations for the great success which has attended everything pertaining to the ceremony. Perfect order was kept in the streets; and we have been favoured with the most beautiful weather. The sun has shone brilliantly upon us; and I hope this may be accepted as an omen for the future, both for the city and the cathedral, the first stone of which I have laid this day. I have a toast to propose; it is that of "Prosperity to the County of Cornwall and the City and diocese of Truro," and I have great pleasure in connecting with it the names of the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, the Bishop of the diocese, and the High Sheriff of the county. I wish every prosperity to the county and to the city, and, to use the old motto, "To one and all" (Cheers).

Shortly after four o'clock the Prince fulfilled the last of his engagements for the day by reviewing the militia and volunteers in the beautiful grounds of Captain Teague at Treliске. The corps on the ground were the Royal Cornwall Miners' Artillery, the Royal Cornwall Rifle Rangers, Militia, and the first and fourth battalions of the Cornwall Volunteer Rifles.

Their Royal Highnesses next day returned to London.

Our illustrations published this week include a general view of the scene at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Cathedral, and one of the actual performance of that ceremonial Masonic act by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; with one of the Prince and Princess and their party embarked on the River Fal, in a pleasure excursion from Tregothnan; and some illustrations of the triumphal arches that were erected in the city of Truro for their entry on Thursday week. These ornamental structures were all designed by Mr. Silvanus Trevail, architect, of Truro, and constructed entirely under his personal superintendence, the decorative work being done by Messrs. T. Solomon and Co., of the same place, and the heraldic work by Messrs. Fouracre and Watson, of Stonehouse. The Welcome Arch, the Masonic Arch, the Royal Arch, the Station Arch, and the Cornish Arch were of different original and appropriate designs, but were so arranged as to harmonise with each other, producing a satisfactory general effect. The decorations of the Townhall and of the streets in Truro, as well as the Royal Pavilion, were intrusted to Messrs. J. Defries and Sons, of Houndsditch, London; their work comprised the erection of a clock-tower, 40 ft. high, at the West Bridge, with Venetian masts and floral festoons along both sides of the procession route; a Gothic triumphal arch at the entrance to the Grand Stand; the rich drapery of the Royal Pavilion, and decorations of the Banqueting-hall in the Market Place, and of the Council Chamber and corridors in the Townhall, as well as the illuminations at night.

THE STEAM-SHIP TROJAN.

The new Cape mail-steamer Trojan has been built by Messrs. James and George Thomson, of Glasgow, for the Union Steam-Ship Company. She is the thirty-seventh vessel which that company have built or purchased for their mail service to the South African colonies since they commenced it twenty-three years ago. The Trojan is the largest vessel which has yet been placed on the Cape of Good Hope service. Her dimensions are—length, 365 ft.; breadth, 42 ft.; depth, 32½ ft.; and her gross registered tonnage is about 3600 tons.

Some interest may attach to the first voyage of the Trojan, as it is anticipated she will bring home from Natal the Empress Eugénie and her suite after their visit to the scene of the death of the Prince Imperial, who himself was conveyed in one of the Union Steam-Ship Company's steamers to Natal when he started on his fatal expedition. The Trojan is fitted with every modern appliance which her builders or owners could suggest. These include Harfield's patent steam-windlass, Messrs. Bow, McLachlan, and Co.'s steam steering-gear, Sir William Thomson's compass, and a cooking range by Braham, of London. She is schooner-rigged, and her masts are of iron. She will carry 116 first-class passengers, ninety second, and fifty third. To provide for the comfort as well as the safety of travellers, some novelties have been introduced. Her saloon is fitted up in polished maple and Hungarian ash. It is about 42 ft. square, occupying the entire breadth of the vessel amidships. The height of the saloon is 18 ft. or 19 ft., and it is lighted with the electric light. Another novelty is the arrangement of the dining-tables. Instead of the three or four long tables hitherto used, the saloon is fitted with small tables, each seating ten persons. By this means the facility for waiting at table will be greatly increased, and the comfort of those passengers who like to make up family parties will be provided for. The great width of the Trojan allows an unusual space to be allotted to the cabins, all which in the after end of the ship and many forward are arranged for two berths each. The berths are four inches wider than the old-fashioned bunks in use till the Pretoria and Arab were placed on the line. Every berth throughout the ship is fitted with wire-wove mattresses, thereby insuring pliability, coolness, and cleanliness in the beds. Another feature is the construction on deck of ten or a dozen cabins, containing two berths each, which are sure to be popular with bachelors or gentlemen travelling alone. The comfort of the ladies has been specially cared for. In

addition to the retiring-room aft of the ship, containing bath-rooms and lavatories, there is a spacious saloon allotted to ladies on deck, the approach to which is by the gallery surrounding the open dome-light of the saloon. Its position, completely sheltered by the houses and deck amidships, will afford the ladies an agreeable airy lounge, with an uninterrupted view of the sea on either hand. The smoking-room for gentlemen is also on the upper deck, at the fore-end of the midship deck-house. The upper deck of the Trojan is unusually spacious, and a hurricane deck eighty or ninety feet long, extending the whole width of the vessel, has been constructed over the central deck-houses. This affords a fine promenade for first-class passengers.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the metropolitan commanding officers on the 13th inst. was held last Saturday at the offices of the National Rifle Association, 12, Pall-mall East, to concert measures for the holding of the proposed Royal review of volunteers this summer. Eight members of the committee attended, Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Ranelagh presiding. A deputation was appointed to confer with the authorities and apply for the requisite permission, and it is now thought probable, if the application is granted, that the review will be held about June 26, in Hyde Park. All the arrangements will, of course, be subject to the convenience of her Majesty. The Secretary of State for War says the application will be taken into most favourable consideration, but doubts are expressed whether it will be possible to hold the review in Hyde Park, on account of the great damage which would be occasioned to the shrubs and flower-beds by the large crowds attending the review.

By order of the War Office, three brigade field-days of metropolitan regiments were held on Saturday last at Bushey Park, Wimbledon, and Regent's Park; and with other special parades, as a preparation for the official Government inspections and the proposed review by her Majesty, it is computed that fully 12,000 men were engaged.

At Bushey Park, Colonel Burnaby, M.P., commanding the Grenadier Guards, had two regiments, the London Rifle Brigade and the 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles. Both were in eight strong companies and nearly proportionate strength, the advantage in numbers being slightly in favour of the City regiment, which was led by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. D. Hayter, M.P., whose field officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood, Major Adrian Hope, and Major and Adjutant Ewens. The 49th Middlesex was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor, assisted by Majors Thompson and Sturgeon and Captain and Adjutant Conner. Lieutenants H. J. Craufurd and Lord Manners, Grenadier Guards, acted as Colonel Burnaby's brigade-major and aide-de-camp. Both regiments went by special train from Waterloo, the 49th Middlesex to Teddington, marching thence to Bushey, where a long drill, concluding with the bayonet exercise, was gone through before the actual business of the evening began, and the London Rifle Brigade to Hampton. The line was formed at half-past five, when Colonel Burnaby called all the field officers and officers commanding companies together, and explained at length his views of the nature of the operations to be performed; and a long, instructive, and very interesting series of movements followed, based on the new attack formations, which lasted until dark, when both regiments partook of refreshments, which had been brought down from London in the regimental commissariat vans. It was nearly ten before the troops arrived at Waterloo. The other regiments belonging to the same brigade will be brigaded at Bushey on June 5.

At Wimbledon, Colonel Sprot, commanding the 47th (Kingston) sub-district, had a brigade of four Surrey Rifle Battalions (1st, 4th, 6th, and 7th), commanded respectively by Lieutenant-Colonels Gardiner, Coles, Ommamney, and Porter, besides representatives of the 1st and 3rd Surrey Militia; and in the Regent's Park the three Metropolitan Engineer battalions—1st London, 1st Middlesex, and East London—were brigaded under Colonel Dawson-Scott, Royal Engineers.

AGRICULTURE.

Last Saturday the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was held at the rooms in Hanover-square, the Duke of Bedford presiding. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon proposed as the president for the ensuing year Mr. W. Wells, and alluded especially to that gentleman's services in connection with the society's chemical labours, which was now one of the most important matters with which they had to deal. The motion was unanimously carried. The trustees and vice-presidents were re-elected, and the council was elected. The report stated that the Carlisle meeting would begin on Monday, July 12, and close on Friday, July 16. Prizes have been offered by the Society and by the Carlisle local committee for the chief breeds of cattle and sheep which are distinctive of the border counties and of Scotland, in addition to the classes ordinarily included in the prize-sheets. The council have arranged with the Aylesbury Dairy Company to exhibit the chief kinds of butter-making utensils at Carlisle, and to make butter in the show-yard on the several systems which prevail in different districts of England, on the continent of Europe, and in America. The result of the first year's work in the new laboratory had been highly satisfactory to the council. The council had remarked with the greatest concern the ravages of the rot in sheep and cattle. The report concluded by a detailed reference to the educational work in connection with the society. Sir John Heron Maxwell moved the adoption of the report. Mr. J. K. Fowler, in seconding the proposal, referred to the question of contagious diseases of animals, and said he trusted that the same supervision which had been exercised by the society over the Privy Council last year would continue to be exercised by them. Mr. Botley, Mr. F. Dunn, Colonel Kingscote, M.P., and others also spoke. The council have decided to hold the country meeting of 1881 in the locality of Derby.

At Colchester, at a meeting in connection with the Essex Agricultural Society held last Saturday, it was reported that the entries for the annual exhibition, which is to take place at Manningtree on June 10 and 11, were as under:—Horses, 260; horned cattle, 185; sheep, 51; pigs, 22; donkeys, 4. The sum offered for competition in money and cups is: Horses, £561; horned cattle, £567; sheep, £189; pigs, £40; donkeys, £6. There will be held shows of dogs, poultry, flowers, and objects of art, there being separate prize-lists.

The foundation-stone of Kitching's Memorial Cottage Hospital at Milnthorpe, Westmorland, was laid by Mrs. W. Bindloss, daughter of the late Mr. John Kitching, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.S.A., last week, when most of the doctors, clergy, and gentry of the neighbourhood were present. The Hospital will accommodate about twenty patients, and will be built and supported at the expense of Mrs. Bindloss, as a memorial to her late father. Mr. Eli Cox, of Kendal, is the architect.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THIRD NOTICE.

There are in this exhibition more pictures than usual of historic interest, direct or indirect, or of historical genre. One of the best of those not yet noticed is No. 948, by Seymour Lucas, representing the famous game at bowls on Plymouth Hoe between Drake and some of his officers, the playing of which Drake would not allow to be interrupted by the intelligence that the Spanish Armada had been sighted off the Lizard, declaring that there "was plenty of time to win the match and beat the Spaniards too." The best figure is that of the jovial Drake himself, who stands laughingly poising his ball for the cast in one hand, as with the other he makes a gesture to pacify that grand old sea-dog, Lord Charles Howard of Effingham, the High Admiral, who stands on his left in the corslet in which he is painted in contemporary portraits. Other of that tough seventeenth-century race of heroes are there—Raleigh, in his memorable mantle; John Greville, pointing to the horizon; Sir John Hawkins, Martin Frobisher, John St. Leger, Humphrey Fownes, with a ball awaiting his turn to play, and others directing a beacon-light to be fired that shall carry the news from headland to headland. This capital subject is treated with great spirit, and very skilfully painted.

L. J. Pott depicts "The Trial of Queen Catherine" (985) with dramatic sympathy, though not very well carried out in the facial characterisation. The tearful, outraged indignation of the Queen as she rises to depart is, however, well expressed, and has its effect on King Henry, for he stoops forward from his throne with evident compunction; on Cardinal Wolsey, who rises with the air of a defender rather than an accuser, and even on the Court fool, who sits absorbed in pity. R. Hillingford has a large and clever picture (which seems to deserve a better place) of the landing of Henry V. at Dover after Agincourt (482), with the people rushing into the sea to carry him on their shoulders from the Royal barge to shore. This artist is sometimes theatrical; but on this occasion he might have given more crowd and more animation.

We have already praised "The Girl I Left Behind Me" (1072), by C. Green—the march of one of King George the Third's regiments—the lively air indicated by the title (which may well date back so far), or some such air, rattled out by the little drummers and fifers in front—to its place of debarcation: see the masts of docked shipping in the background—a picture as sound in its common-sense conception as it is in painting. "The Dying Copernicus" (656), by E. Blair Leighton, with one of the monks that surround his bed placing before the astronomer's failing senses the first printed copy of his book, is to be commended for its careful elaboration and gravity of treatment. But execution a trifle less "tight"—something left for the imagination—seems desirable. C. Calthorp's "Parted—1793" (552) shows a Royalist gentleman or "aristo" marched away in charge of a file of soldiers, followed by their officer, who in passing makes a mechanical inclination to the wife as she kneels burying her face in her hand against a table, with her child beside her, while a member of the revolutionary committee remains in the apartment to complete his notes. We are sorry to say that the artist in avoiding the melodramatic seems to have fallen into some tameness, and he does not appear to have had the pleasure in his work to which his earlier more graceful efforts so happily testified. With mention of J. W. Waterhouse's sunny "Pompeian Shop" (504), we pass to the few pictures not yet noticed of a scriptural or religious character. Of these, probably the best in point of painting is "Mercy at the Wicket Gate" (257), from "Pilgrim's Progress," an unnecessarily large canvas by G. P. J. Hood; another large picture represents the bearing of the body of Christ "From Calvary to the Tomb" (263)—it is by R. Dowling; and "The Feeding of the Multitude" (670), by Miss Theresa G. Thornycroft—promising, though the colouring is too hot; but all three are conventional, and lack something in earnestness.

Several artists, however, indulge in humour, broad or delicate. There is nothing here more amusing, though exaggerated—yet not so exaggerated as Dickens might have treated the subject—than J. Morgan's "Breach of Promise of Marriage" (507). Were Mr. Morgan's colouring a trifle less feverish, and his texture a little less teaboardy, and were his children and young ladies bedizened with a little less spick and span finery, he might become, with his insight into and command of physiognomical expression, a most formidable rival of Mr. Frith as a painter of contemporary life. The scene of this picture is on the steps outside some provincial (?) court after the end of the trial. Heavy damages have been awarded; for the weak young defendant shakes his fist in frenzied indignation towards the Judge and jury within, and might get into further trouble were he not protected by a big young bachelor friend with a red nose and a stout stick. By his side is his mother or maiden aunt, dressed in mourning, casting through her spectacles from beneath her veil a meek glance—but intended to convey concentrated scorn and contempt—towards the gaily-dressed suitor (a young lady of the Susan Nipper temperament, with cheeks reddened by health and excitement), whose delighted expression is scarcely qualified by her feigned modesty as she receives the congratulations of her two grinning brazen-faced counsel. The injured but now solaced one is accompanied by her papa, who has a crafty, business-like twinkle of the eye, and by mamma, looking proudly triumphant, and by a sister, who waves her handkerchief in token of victory. Many other figures caught from the life help to complete if they do not overcrowd the composition. Equally smart in its way is the couple of fascinating "Wards in Chancery" (1425) trying their blandishments on an inexorable old Judge in Chambers (but still wearing the scarlet robe and wig of the court), in the hope of inducing him to grant them an increased allowance. Mr. Haylar has not within our recollection painted anything so pleasantly quiet in taste and free from exaggeration, or so admirable for its effect of cool interior daylight, as "A Deputation of Villagers Presenting a Wedding Gift" (1433). The scene is the parlour of a small landed proprietress; the lady herself sits in an easy chair and graciously "receives" her smiling tenants, we may suppose, formed into a "deputation" to represent the agricultural, manufacturing, and trading interests of the neighbouring village—two in their newly-starched smock-frocks, one in his clean white apron, another in his Sunday suit of black, the last acting as speech-maker to the party. By the lady's chair stands that most interesting person on this occasion, her nice-looking daughter, holding the silver vase the villagers have brought as a present on her marriage; and in a further room we see the old cook with grim condescension laying the cold beef to regale the deputation prior to their trudge home through the mud that has already deeply soiled their boots.

Heywood Hardy has painted with much zest a "Gallant Stranger" (1081), in costume of the last century, finding it easy on his fresh-looking hunter to keep pace along a road through an out-of-the-way uninclosed country with an old gentleman, also mounted, but weighted by the pretty daughter riding pillion behind him, with whom the stranger

would fain enter into conversation despite the forbidding looks of papa, uncertain whether he may not have to do with a highwayman. In No. 528 we have a more serious subject: a country parson, in obedience to the call of "Duty," crossing a moor on his pony in bad weather, following the direction of an anxious-looking boy messenger. Frank Topham illustrates in No. 557 the rare bright side of that bane of Italy, the national lottery. Among the figures always to be seen about the steps of the twin column that supports the bronze lion of St. Mark, on the piazzetta at Venice (a spot accursed as it were by former executions and gaming) a woman who has drawn a prize holds it forth excitedly to a soldier with one hand while with the other she restrains an inquisitive rival, a sailor or *gondoliere*. An envious old hag turns aside from the good fortune which has been the passionate dream of her life, and, behind, another has drawn a blank, and is looking blankly enough at it. The "cleanness" of this work, if not its coldness, seems less out of place in a smaller picture of a stalwart *balia* (as we should expect), if not too old for that office, in her customary contadina bravery, bearing a bambino smothered in lace, on a tray before her, to be christened, followed by the parents, called "His First Appearance in Public" (374). "En Pénitence" (422), by Arthur Hughes, showing us inside a French dame-school a little darling put for punishment on the stool for culprits beside the old mistress's desk, where, after throwing off one of its sabots, it has fallen fast asleep, a tear still hanging from its eye, over the penitential lesson set it to learn, has an indescribable charm of naïveté and sweetness. Joseph Clark's "Hunger is the Best Sauce" (46), farm-boys feasting on bread and onions; and his designedly pathetic picture of cottagers relieving the wants of a family of tramps (1440) have the usual nice, feeling, and neat formal execution, and the same pretty dumpling-faced children recur with unfailing regularity. F. G. Cotman's "One of the Family" (304), i.e., a farmer's family assembled at the midday meal, with an old Dobbin poking his nose through the casement for a feed of bread from the hand of his mistress, is vigorously manipulated, but glaring in effect, and painted on a canvas absurdly large for the subject. We must be content to mention D. W. Wynfield's picture of the Princess Elizabeth at Traitor's Gate (573), grave and unvulgar, but rather tame; H. G. Glindoni's "Charge of Witchcraft" (1441), injured by overcrowding and a tendency to caricature; W. D. Sadler's "Thursday" (590), a whole monastic fraternity fishing for their *maigre* Friday's dinner; J. M. Burfield's "Remonstrance" (288), an elderly gentleman rating his young wife at her late solitary breakfast for idleness and extravagance—as we read it; Haynes Williams's cognate piece of polite costumed comedy—another elderly gentleman introducing his son to a lady on his arm, hardly older than that son, as his, the son's, new "Step-Mother" (534); and Yeend King's "Saints and Sinners" (651), a brace of young ladies walking demurely from church eyed by a couple of less reverent gallants who loiter on the bridge they have just passed over.

There is grim humour in W. Magrath's Irish cotter contemplating his pigs as "Something towards the Rent" (86); and his brown Patlander seated on a sloping meadow surveying "The Green Fields of Erin" (72) under a dismal rainy sky. But humour inclines to caricature in H. Helmick's discussing "The Marriage Settlement" (566) in a West of Ireland cabin: a second Irish version of "Auld Robin Gray" by this artist.

Many other contributors, again, have worked in a more or less serious mood. F. D. Hardy has adopted the scale of life in "Tragedy" (1031), with no corresponding advantage in the result. It represents a family party in a box at a theatre witnessing a performance of "Othello," as we learn from the playbill displayed, three pretty sisters in front being most deeply interested in the fate of Desdemona. C. Gregory shows much reticent propriety of feeling in his well-painted picture (599) of the ferry-boat with its freight of "weal and woe," old and young—the happy mother with her children, and the sorrowing widow with none to lighten the sorrow she is bearing from the grave save her aged parents; together with other types of the happiness and misery in life's short passage. The embodiment (375) by J. D. Watson of a suggestion in "Tristram Shandy," where Corporal Trim is in supposititious anticipation placing the sword and scabbard of his master on his coffin, has an unpleasant yellowish background into which the face sinks, and somehow fails to touch the heart, at least so it seems to us; and what pathos it has had surely been better felt compressed into the "cabinet" size. "At the Market" (591) is by a young Ipswich painter of great promise—W. J. Symonds. The head of the old flower-seller in shadow could scarcely be finer, and that of her little girl in light, though painted almost too solidly, has a sweet touch of filial piety in the expression. We shall come later to an excellent portrait by this artist. "Friends in Adversity" (471), by J. C. Dollman, a large well-painted picture of sick or maimed British tars, lascars, levantines, negroes, Chinamen, and sailors of other nationalities descending the stair of the Dreadnought Hospital to their Christmas dinner. "Want" (470), by E. Lintz, a policeman taking in charge a poor widow (with a child in her arms) who has stolen a loaf of bread—a painful subject, obtruded on much too large a canvas. Our observations must be curtailed on other works of merit and promise, such as W. H. Overend's exciting chase of a man-of-war's boat by another, and the officer in charge, as capture becomes imminent (a black rower having just been struck mortally), holding a box of "despatches" over the boat's side ready to drop it in the sea (580). T. Graham's fishermen in a strange bargelike boat exchanging "The Passing Salute" (564) with a lonely lighthouse guard; Frank Dicey's wedding "Farewells" (654)—an overdone composition of many figures in a palatial hall; "Mary, the Maid of the Inn" (199), by J. R. Reid—illustrating the crazed heroine of Southey's painful ballad; only too powerfully painted, and exemplifying the crying evil in this exhibition of magnifying subjects to the life-size scale which would far more appropriately have been confined to "cabinet" or, at most, "cassell" dimensions, "Gratitude" (972)—a Scotch cotter interior, painted in a pleasant key of grey, by John Burr; "The Girl I Left Behind Me" (363), by W. Holyoake; "After the Day's Work" (1509), by Mr. Bright Morris—a scene in a Spanish *patio*, agreeably reposeful in colour; pleasing, carefully-wrought, small Oriental, and other subjects, by W. Gale; a girl taking her "Siesta" on a marble seat (150), by C. E. Perugini—pretty, but rather tame and vapid; "Sisters" (1488), by H. T. Schäfer—a luxurious, decorative composition of much more spirit, well drawn, brilliant, yet refined in colour, but lacking the classic reserve of Albert Moore; "An Affair of Honour" (498), by T. Davidson; "The Sins of the Fathers," &c. (1453)—children playing at cards, by Marian Collier; "The Letter of Proposal" (447), by G. B. O'Neil; "Festival Day" (392), by G. Smith; a scene in Morocco, with figures and architecture, strong in light and shade (314), by E. L. Weekes; a picture of similar elements, very well painted (147), by H. F. Bluhm; "Cinderella" (1010), by E. F. Brewtall; "The Widower" (136), by A. H. Marsh; "Her Father's House" (936), by F. W. Lawson, in which the artist seems to have been influenced by the peculiar colouring and

ambitious scale of his brother's landscapes in the Grosvenor Gallery; "Memory" (657), by W. S. Herrick; No. 32, by Hilda Montalba, "After the Christening" (1012), a group of village gossips round a little newly-made Christian, by J. White; "Harvest in the South of Germany" (386), by Carl Bauerle, again a picture far too large for the subject; "Her Sweetest Flower" (514), by A. Stocks; "A Sister of Mercy: on the Road to Cabul, 1879" (398), by W. C. Horsley; and contributions by Haynes King, R. C. Hutchison, A. L. Vernon, H. Garland, T. R. Lamont, A. H. Tourrier, E. S. Kennedy, E. Buckman, Emily M. Osborn, T. F. and R. Dicksee, L. C. Nightingale, E. Hughes, E. Hume, and J. G. Brown.

If we may judge from a few pictures here by artists who have studied in the great Antwerp school, much superior training is provided there than in our Royal Academy schools. Very remarkable among such pictures are two by W. Logsdail, a young Lincoln painter—for all that he sports his knowledge of Flemish in his titles. One of these, designated from the mass-service, "Holy Mother of God, pray for us" (83), depicts the richly-carved stalls of St. Paul's Church, Antwerp, with a few worshippers. The other (662) shows the Fish-market of the same dear old city, with its quaint central pillar of the Virgin, and the picturesque sky-line of the surrounding buildings, its busy fish-auction, and its rows of female fishmongers. For masculine force and truth—especially to the open-air aspect of things—there is little in the exhibition to compare with this last. The execution is indeed excessively solid—in shadows as well as lights—thus differing from the traditional practice of that great Antwerp, Rubens. Mr. Logsdail has evidently a highly successful future before him if he remains true to the teaching he has received. R. Barrett Browning, son of the poet, has studied in the same school, and in his "Tan-Yard: Dinant" (585), the "colours" seem to possess an unusual tonal value. C. Van Haanen also owes everything to the Antwerp school. The young Dutchman was a pupil of the eminent painter Professor Verlat, a gold medallist at Paris in 1879, and whose pictures painted in the Holy Land have lately formed a special exhibition at Antwerp, and will probably find their way to this country next season. M. van Haanen unites peculiarly rich and potent colouring to perfect truth of effect as hardly any other artist has done at Burlington House. His "Ouvrières en Perles," or female bead-workers, improperly described as "Pearl-Stringers" (579) in the Academy Catalogue (the French word *perle* applying generally to beads and drops), was in the Paris Exhibition of '79, but is much better lighted where it hangs in Gallery VI. The scene is a rough work-room in Venice, the walls impartially decorated with strings of garlic and onions and pictures, with long rows of girls, mostly handsome or interesting, in slatternly picturesqueness, stringing beads under the surveillance of the fat old *padrona* who farms their labour. Two distinguished American artists are represented—Messrs. F. A. Bridgman and E. A. Blashfield, who, like many of their countrymen, have studied in Paris; Mr. Bridgman (a pupil of Gérôme) sends "Sanctuary in the Sahara" (232), a beautiful little picture, but not, of course, of the importance of last year's work. Mr. Blashfield's "Roman Ladies" (251), which was in the last Paris Salon, cannot be well seen above Mr. Poynter's "Æsculapius" in the Great Room. It represents two Roman ladies of Amazonian proportions receiving a "fencing lesson" in the arena of a gladiatorial school, one equipped as retiaria, the other as secutrix, with the lanista standing by, and a bevy of other ladies seated watching the bout—a striking illustration of the manners of old Rome. A picture (568) by H. H. Gilchrist, of ladies playing at bowls, not "nine pins," in a New England saloon, is also presumably an American production; as likewise is J. G. Brown's amusing row of street boys, watching, with a broad laugh on all their faces, "The Passing Show" (1415). The two Florentine painters, Signori Conti and Chierici are well represented. "Convalescent" (515), by the former, though trite in subject and materials, is a silent reproach as it were to our painters, in its exquisite finish and artistic completeness. Hardly less commendable is the conscientious realism, though pushed almost to excess (and accompanied by strange disproportions), of "The Desperate Venture" (349), an infant essaying to walk alone to its delighted father, under the eye of its not less delighted mother, as she stirs the polenta, and the rest of the family. One who has lived in Italy will recognise the truth of the details of the shoemaker's shop, these working-men often uniting the office of porter in their ground-floor room.

Other works of mark by foreign artists, some of whom, however, reside among us, are O. von Gleyen's, classical and beautiful "Enone" (31), watching the faithless Paris giving the apple to Venus; Carl Schloesser's very touchingly expressive picture of a Bavarian girl taxing lover or husband, or lover that should be husband, with his "Broken Promises" (649); No. 1456, by H. Schmalz—a consumptive girl on a couch on which is carved a "Dance of Death," and a lover with his mandoline, plighting their vows as "For Ever;" contrasted effect of lamplight and (through the mediæval casement) moonlight; Otto Scholderer's large picture of girls in uncouth dresses "Preparing for a Fancy Ball" (410); and Georgina Koberwein-Tyrell's artistic unnamed bust (34). But for many the most striking foreign picture will be "The Two Families" (650), by the Hungarian Michael Munkacsy, to whom was awarded a grand *medaille d'honneur* at Paris in '79 for his "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost." The title of the present work refers to a lady with three children, and a pug *chieme* with a like number of pups, the latter being objects of general interest and solicitude. The scene is a Parisian interior, sumptuously appointed with tapestry and hangings, Oriental carpets and rugs, carved bahuts and furniture, loaded with *bric-à-brac*, and vases with exotic plants; and lighted by a mediæval window of bottle glass roundels and stained glass. Doubtless the handling is wonderfully free; doubtless the picture is altogether "immensely clever;" bits and passages may be picked out anywhere which separately have a *trompe l'œil* brilliance. Yet we confess we revolt at the violence and the trickery of the painting. These universal bituminous depths, foiled by glittering lights, like sweepings from a tin-worker's into an inky gutter—both equally destructive of gradation—are extremely false to nature; and we should insist on their extreme falsity if the artist had won fifty great gold medals.

A massive gold chain has been presented to the Mayor of Devizes, on behalf of the subscribers, by Sir Thomas Bateson, M.P. for Devizes.

The members of the Coaching Club—a junior four-hand club—met at noon last Saturday at the Magazine in Hyde Park, to open the season. An enormous number of spectators assembled as early as eleven o'clock. Fully thirty coaches met at the rendezvous. About half-past twelve the Duke and Duchess of Connaught drove up, shortly after which the procession filed off, led by Lord Carington—in the absence of the Duke of Beaufort—and, after driving round by Hyde Park-corner, quitted the park at Queen's-gate and proceeded to the Orleans Club at Twickenham to lunch.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO TRURO: GENERAL VIEW OF THE CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW CATHEDRAL.—SEE PAGE 530.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL F. A. WHIMPER.
Lieutenant-General Frederick Amelius Whimper, C.B., died on the 18th inst., at Pondwell, Ryde, Isle of Wight, in his sixty-sixth year. He entered the Army in 1835, as ensign 98th Regiment, and served in the China Expedition, including the capture of Ching-Kiung-Foo. He was with the 55th Regiment in the Crimea, and was present at the Alma, and had the Turkish medal and Order of the Medjidie. Lieutenant-General Whimper was made a C.B. in 1873.

MR. WILLIAM SPOONER.

William Spooner, Esq., County Court Judge of North Staffordshire, died on the 19th inst., at Walton Lodge, in his sixty-ninth year. He was the eldest son of the late Ven. William Spooner, Archdeacon of Coventry, by Anna Maria Sidney, his wife, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., of Dromoland Castle, in the county of Clare, and received his education at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1832 and M.A. 1834. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, went the Oxford Circuit, and was eventually appointed Judge of the County Courts of North Staffordshire. Mr. Spooner married, 1841, Jane Lydia, daughter of John Wilson, Esq., of Seacroft Hall and Cliffe Hall, Yorkshire, and leaves, besides three daughters, two sons, the Rev. William Archibald Spooner, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford, who was married, Sept. 12, 1878, to Frances Wycliffe, third daughter of Dr. Goodwin, Bishop of Carlisle; and the Rev. Henry Maxwell Spooner, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, Vicar of Boughton, Faversham, who is married to Catherine, second daughter of the Bishop of Carlisle.

We have also to record the deaths of—
W. St. L. Quinlan, Esq., Post Captain R.N., on the 16th inst., at Dawlish, aged sixty-seven.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Moore, on the 15th inst., at 9, Maddox-street, in his ninetyeth year.
The Rev. Wilfred Lawson Jarrett, on the 18th inst., at Offchurch Vicarage, aged seventy-six.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Augustus Todd, late 14th Hussars, one of the Exons of her Majesty's Yeoman of the Guard, on the 9th inst., in his sixty-fourth year.
The Rev. William Dalton, B.D., of Lloyd House, Wolverhampton, Prebendary of Lichfield and Incumbent of St. Philip's, Penn., on the 13th inst.
The Rev. Charles Colyear Beaty Pownall, M.A., forty-five years Vicar of Milton Ernest, near Bedford, on the 17th inst., at Douglas, Isle of Man, aged seventy-three.

George William Bahr, Esq., on the 16th inst., at South Hill Grove, Liverpool, a shipowner of that city, aged fifty-eight. He was the Liberal candidate for Preston, against Sir John Holker, in the recent election, but was unsuccessful.
The Rev. Rowland Ingram, M.A., late of Ingravan, Weymouth, formerly Rector of Little Ellingham and Vicar of Great Ellingham, Norfolk, and some time Vicar of Giggleswick, Yorkshire, on the 14th inst., at 16, Addison-gardens, Kensington, aged seventy-six.
Henry Ashworth, Esq., of The Oaks, near Bolton, J.P., at Florence, aged eighty-four. He was son of John Ashworth, Esq., of Turton, near Bolton, and was a cotton-spinner in that vicinity. He was long associated with Cobden and Bright on the Anti-Corn-Law League, and lately issued a work giving a history of the question and the repeal of the corn laws.

William Hallows Miller, M.D., F.R.S., forty-eight years Professor of Mineralogy at Cambridge, on the 20th inst., at his residence in Cambridge, aged seventy-nine. He was a Fellow of St. John's College, and from his distinguished scientific attainments was elected in 1838 a Fellow of the Royal Society, for which body he was foreign secretary for seventeen years. Mr. Miller wrote extensively on mineralogy.

The Rev. Henry Perceval, of Yvery, Killiney, formerly Rector of Drumlease, second son of the late Colonel Perceval, of Temple House, in the county of Sligo, M.P., afterwards Serjeant-at-Arms to the House of Lords, by Jane Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Colonel L'Estrange, of Moyston, King's County, on the 16th inst., at Merton, Queenstown. The Percevals, of Temple House, are a branch of the noble house of Egmont.

William Seton Dent, Esq., of Shortflatt Tower, Northumberland, J.P., late Captain 47th Regiment, on the 18th inst., at his seat near Newbiggin-by-Sea, aged thirty-nine. He was eldest son of the late William Dent-Dent, Esq., J.P., Commander R.N., by Ellen Mary, his wife, daughter of Andrew Seton-Karr, Esq., of Kippilaw, in the county of Roxburgh. His father assumed the surname of Dent, in lieu of Hedley, in 1831.

David Thomas Ansted, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., of Melton, Suffolk, on the 13th inst., aged sixty-six. He attained a Fellowship in Jesus College, Cambridge; was successively Professor of Geology in King's College, London, and Lecturer on Geology at Addiscombe and the Civil Engineering College, Putney. He became assistant-secretary to the Geological Society, whose journal he edited for a long period, and was frequently employed as examiner by the Department of Science and Art. He wrote extensively on natural science.

The Hon. Humphrey de Bohun Devereux, on the 19th inst., at 63, Sloane-street, in his sixty-eighth year. He was younger son of Henry Fleming, fourteenth Viscount Hereford, by Frances Elizabeth, his wife, third daughter of the late Sir George Cornwall, Bart., of Moccas Court, Herefordshire. He was formerly in the Hon. East India Company's service, some time as magistrate and collector at Howrah. Mr. Devereux married, 1860, Caroline, fourth daughter of the late Sir Edmund Antrobus, of Amesbury Abbey, Wilts.

The anniversary meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity was held last Saturday at the residence of Lord Leigh, in Portman-square. A letter was read from the Duke of Westminster resigning his post as president, as the management had declined to amalgamate with the Charity Organisation Society. It was resolved to ask the Duke of Marlborough to accept the presidency.

At the examination for honours of candidates for admission on the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court, the examination committee recommended the following gentlemen as being entitled to honorary distinction:—First class: G. F. Huggins and J. O. Swift. Second class: A. Belfield, E. Bevir, J. Burgess, A. C. Champney, W. Postlethwaite, B.A., E. Welsh, and S. White, B.A. Third class: H. E. Donner, E. Ellidge, H. G. U. Elliott, W. H. Gater, B.A., R. G. Payze, W. G. Tully, and J. J. Whowell. The council of the Incorporated Law Society have accordingly given class certificates and awarded the following prizes of books:—To Mr. Huggins, the prize of the Hon. Society of Clement's Inn, value ten guineas; to Mr. Swift, the prize of the Hon. Society of Clifford's Inn, value five guineas. The council have given class certificates to the candidates in the second and third classes.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

R B (Mark-lane).—Mr. Morphy did not often indulge in what is called "simultaneous" play, but he contended once against five of the strongest London players, winning against Messrs. De Riviere and Bird, drawing against Messrs. Boden and Lowenthal, and losing to Mr. Barnes. He never played more at the same time than eight games sans voir.

G J W (Nottingham).—In the solution of a problem a variation in the defence frequently calls for a variation in the attack; and in the case you put if Black play 1. R or Kt takes Q, White must continue with 2. Kt from Q 6th to Q 4th, discovering check and mating next move.

G B (Headle).—Pretty enough; but the "double pin" of the Knights is too well known for the problem to present any difficulty in the solution. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

HERWARD (Oxford).—There are no reasons for giving the White pieces to the first player in published games except usage and convenience; nor are there any against the custom, because our English notation, unlike the German, enables the reader to substitute one colour for the other without confusion. See "Praxis," pp. 25, 26.

H T Y (Staplehurst).—The problems shall appear in due course. Look at No. 1890 again. 1. Q to R 6th is "not good."

D W K (Mayfair).—They are published in *La Revue*, 26, Rue Racine, Paris, which can be procured through any newsagent.

DR F SR (Blandford-square).—Your last letter has been forwarded to the author.

CORRECTOR SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1889 received from W M Curtis, H T Young, Alfyn, G C Baxter, Thomas Guest, Pops, W J Eggleston, and H Hampton.

CORRECTOR SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1890 received from W D Jones, Dabbshill, Otto Wolter, J R Dow, Rudolf Bohm, Jun, Th Wolfahrt, Hereward, E Sang, Thomas Guest, A Chapman, Pops, J Bumstead, T D H, and H Hampton.

CORRECTOR SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1891 received from H B, E H H V, East Marden, Shadforth, H T Young, G Fosbrooke, H Langford, F R Jeffrey, Ben Nevis, C Oswald, Lulu, Julia Short, E P Villiamy, Dr F St, Cant, Sudbury, Helen Lee, G S Cox, Chessophile, T Greenbank, An Old Hand, C Darragh, A Sailor Boy, H Brewster, D Templeton, D W Kell, N Cator, E Spencer, S E Woods, T D H, R H Brooks, W Warren, E Elsbury, Elsie, S Farrant, R Jessop, G L Mayne, R Ingersoll, N Cator, T Barrington, B L Dyke, Robert Arnold, L Sharswood, A Kentish Man, One of Three, Jupiter Junior, H L F Kitten, R Gray, M O Halloran, H Barrett, C Adams, J R Chandler, B Blacklock, Alfyn, E L G, W G G Jackson, E J Johnson, E Sang, Thomas Guest, Otto Wolter, and H Hampton.

NOTE.—This problem cannot be solved by 1. Q to K 2nd; for, after the moves 1. P takes Kt, 2. B to B 6th, K to B 6th, White cannot mate on the third move, 1. B to B 6th is defeated by a somewhat similar defence.

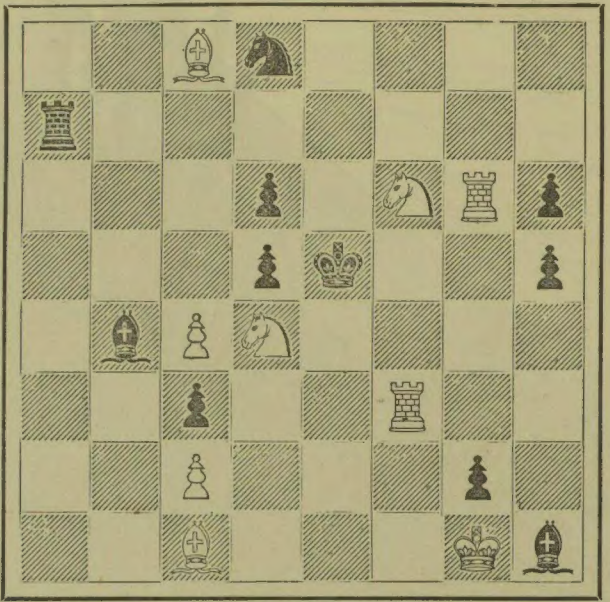
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1890.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to R 7th. Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1893.

By JAMES PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at the Buda-Pesth Chess Club between Messrs. FAHRNDRICH and KEMENY.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Herr F.)	BLACK (Herr K.)	WHITE (Herr F.)	BLACK (Herr K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	35. R takes B	
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K 3rd	White plays all this in capital style.	
3. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	35. Q takes B P	Q takes R
4. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to B 3rd	37. K to Kt sq	K to Kt sq
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	38. Kt to B 4th	R takes Kt P
6. B to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	38. R takes R (ch), followed by the move	
7. K Kt to K 2nd	P to Q 5th	In the text, looks stronger, but White still	
8. Kt to Kt sq	Castles	maintains the attack by Kt to R 4th, &c.	
9. B takes Kt	B takes B		
10. P to K B 4th	P to K 4th	39. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
11. P to B 5th	B to Kt 4th	40. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K R takes Kt
12. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd	41. P takes R	R takes P
A bold, but probably premature, attempt		42. R takes R	P takes R
to break through.		43. Q takes P	Q to B 6th
13. Castles	P takes P	44. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to R 2nd
14. P takes P	Kt to K 2nd	45. Q to K 4th (ch)	Q takes Q
15. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to Q 4th	46. P takes Q	
16. B takes Kt	B to K 6th (ch)	Black sought, or at all events did not	
17. K to R sq	Q takes B (ch)	attempt to avoid, the exchange of Queens	
18. Kt to K 4th	P to Kt 4th	here, seeing that his King can stop the	
19. R to B 3rd		adverse King's and Rook's Pawns, but	
Threatening to win the Queen; from		overruling the strength of his own.	
this point to the end the game is highly			
interesting.			
19. Q to K sq	K to R sq	46. K to B 2nd	P to B 5th
20. P to Kt 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	48. K to K 2nd	P to R 5th
21. P to Kt 4th	P to Kt 5th	49. K to Q 2nd	P to Q 6th (ch)
22. Q to R 4th	P to B 3rd	He cannot take the Pawn because of 49.	
23. Q R to K B sq	P to Q R 4th	B P takes Kt P; 50. P takes P, P to R 6th,	
Black's Pawns are not well placed for		&c.	
the end game in being so far advanced.			
24. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd	49. Q P takes B P	
25. R to R 3rd	R to B 2nd	Black resigned after this, the winning	
26. Kt to B 3rd	Q R to K Kt sq	move. The young player may be told that	
27. Q to B 5th	Q R to Kt 2nd	if White had played 50. K takes P instead	
28. Kt to R 4th	R to Q B 2nd	of the move in the text he would have lost	
29. Kt to Kt 2nd	B to Kt 5th	the game— <i>ex. gr.</i>	
30. R to Kt 3rd	R to R 3rd	50. K takes P	B P takes P (ch)
Intending 31. B takes Kt, &c.		51. P takes P	P to R 6th
31. R to K sq	B to Q 4th	52. P to R 4th	K to Kt 3rd
32. Kt takes B	R takes Kt	53. K to Kt sq	K to B 3rd
33. Q to R 6th	K R to Kt 2nd	54. K to B 2nd	K to K 4th
And now Black brings up the King, cap-		55. P to R 5th	K to B 3rd
tures the adverse Pawn, and Queens the		56. K to Kt sq	K to Kt 4th
Kt P—winning.		57. P to R 6th	K takes P
		58. P to K 6th	K to Kt 3rd
		59. P to K 7th	K to B 2nd
		60. P Queens	K takes Q

We are indebted to a correspondent in Demerara for information of the result of the British Guiana Chess Tournament. The competition was begun in 1876 for a prize consisting of a set of Chinese carved chess-pieces, which was to become the property of the competitor winning it in two annual tournaments. It was won in 1877 by Mr. Veacock, the president; in 1878 by Mr. Meikle, the vice-president; in 1879, by Mr. Jacob De Jonge; and in 1880 by Mr. Meikle for the second time, who therefore secured it.

The Scotch General Assemblies opened their annual sittings at Edinburgh on the 20th inst. The Earl of Rosslyn, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Established Church, held a levee previous to the meeting at Holyrood Palace. The Rev. Dr. Watson, of Dundee, was chosen successor to Dr. C. Auckinleck, as Moderator. The Earl of Rosslyn announced that her Majesty had again made her annual gift of £2000 for the promotion of religious education in the Highlands and Scottish Isles. A letter was read from Lord Lee resigning the position of procurator on his appointment to the bench. Mr. W. Mackintosh was appointed to the vacancy, and the Rev. J. Main, of Edinburgh, was elected Moderator in the room of Mr. Burns.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 14, 1859) with three codicils (dated May 11, 1872; Aug. 22, 1873; and May 20, 1879) of the Right Hon. John George Brabazon, Earl of Bessborough, P.C., Lord Lieutenant of County Carlow, late of No. 40, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, and of Bessborough, in the county of Kilkenny, who died on Jan. 28 last, was proved on the 12th inst. by the Right Hon. Frederick George Brabazon, Earl of Bessborough, the brother, and the Hon. Charles Alexander Gore, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths £200 to St. George's Hospital; and there are various bequests in favour of his wife, annuities to his sisters, and legacies to servants and others. All his real estate, and the residue of his personal estate, the deceased Earl leaves to the person who at his death shall succeed him in the earldom of Bessborough.

The will (dated April 17, 1875) of Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, late of Leith Hill Place, Wotton, Surrey, who died on March 11 last, was proved on the 13th inst. by Miss Katherine Elizabeth Sophy Wedgwood, the daughter, and William Erasmus Darwin, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives to his executor Mr. Darwin £200 as some compensation for his trouble as executor; to his said daughter Miss Wedgwood, £5000 and an annuity of £250 until the death of Mrs. Wedgwood; and to his daughter Mrs. Lucy Caroline Harrison, £1500. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife, Mrs. Caroline Sarah Wedgwood, for life, and then for his three daughters, Miss Wedgwood, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Margaret Susan Vaughan Williams.

The will (dated June 11, 1874) with three codicils (dated April 7, 1877; and Feb. 17 and March 20, 1880) of Mr. John Tarrant Thomas, late of Cambridge House, Ladbroke-grove, Kensington Park, who died on the 21st ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by Arthur Tarrant, the nephew, and Charles Stanley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Ellen Jane Tarrant, £1000 and all his household furniture and effects; to his executors, £500 each; to the Deakin Institution, Sheffield, £1000; upon trust for his wife for life and then as she shall appoint, £11,000 Consols; and considerable legacies to his relatives, godchildren, and others. The residue of his property he gives to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Feb. 29, 1880) of Mr. Edward Davies, late of Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, surgeon, who died on March 11 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by James Lewis, Thomas Henry Morgan, and Mrs. Sarah Davies, the widow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister, Miss Jemima Davies, £100; to his executors, £50 each; and to his wife his household goods, furniture, effects, horses and carriages. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death legacies of £9000 to his son Ernest Richard, £8000 to his son James David, and £5000 each to his daughters, Mary and Blanche Jemima, are to be paid; and the ultimate residue is to be at his wife's absolute disposal.

The will (dated May 29, 1877) with a codicil (dated May 22, 1879) of Mrs. Harriet Hitchings, late of Wargrave, Berks, who died on March 24 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Edmund John Hitchings and William Smith, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated June 24, 1879) of Mrs. Agnes Pardoe, late of No. 8, First Avenue, Hove, Sussex, who died on Jan. 19 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by William Pardoe, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testatrix leaves upon trust for her daughter Gertrude £6000; and her freehold residence, with the furniture and effects, and the residue of her property, to her said son.

The will (dated Dec. 16, 1879) with a codicil (dated Feb. 22, 1880) of the Rev. John Hickman, late of Desborough, Northamptonshire, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 28th ult. by Osborne Reynolds, F.R.S., the nephew, and Edmund Child Haynes, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

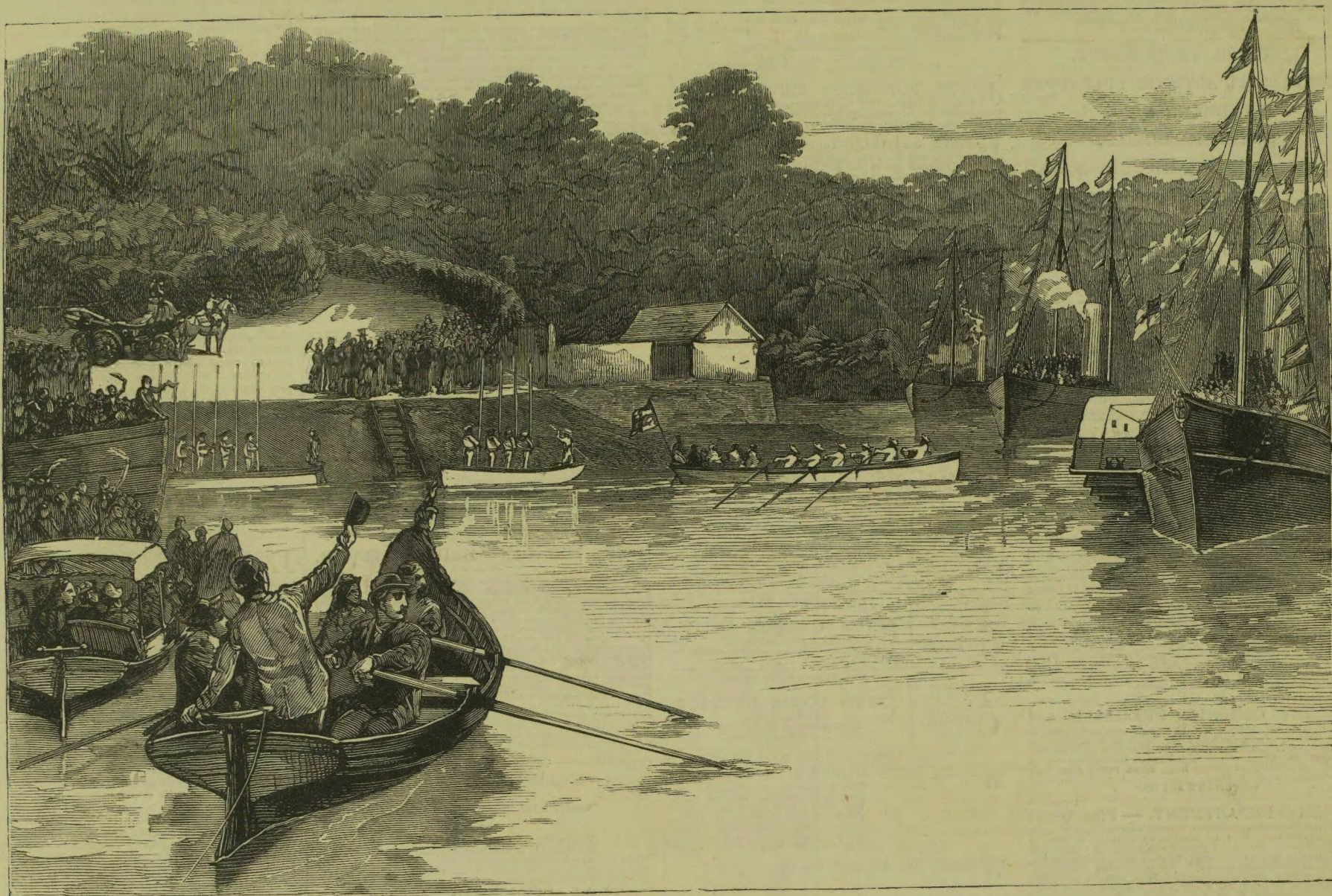
The will (dated Aug. 30, 1879) of Dame Augusta Lost Scourfield, late of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, who died at Marlborough-hill, St. John's-wood, on March 6 last, was proved on the 14th inst. by Sir Owen Henry Philipps Scourfield, Bart., the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testatrix leaves legacies to her sister, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, nephews, nieces, and others; and appoints her said son residuary legatee.

The will (dated July 16, 1878) of Mr. John Napper, late of Leigh, Pulborough, Sussex, who died on March 6 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Edwin Napper, the brother, and George Napper, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000.

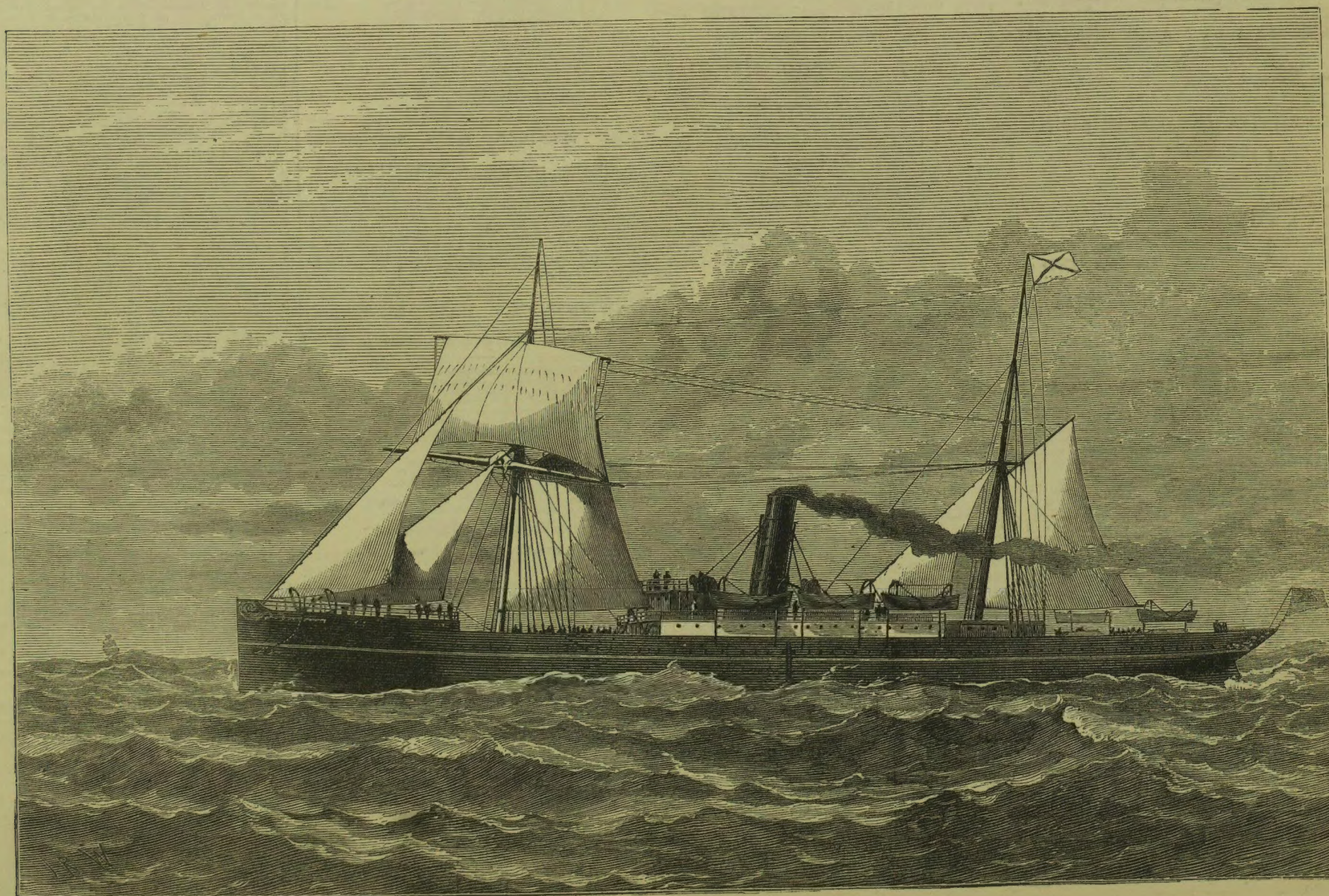
The will (dated June 12, 1870) with a codicil (dated Dec. 20, 1872) of Abraham, Baron Von Oppenheim, Privy Councillor of Commerce and banker, late of No. 2, Domkloster, Cologne, was proved in London on the 12th inst. by Charlotte, Baroness Von Oppenheim, the widow, under a nominal sum in England. The testator bequeaths a capital of 50,000 thalers Prussian Courant to the Poor Board of Cologne to be invested in safe securities, and the annual income divided in equal shares between the Christian poor and the Jewish poor of the said city in hard cash; 1,500,000 thalers Prussian Courant between his brothers and sisters, in addition to other special legacies to them, but he reserves the usufruct to his wife for life; 500,000 thalers Prussian Courant to his wife's brothers and sisters, the usufruct of which is in like manner reserved to her for life; and there are several other considerable legacies. He appoints his wife residuary legatee to the whole of his estate, and he desires her so long as she shall live to distribute 2000 thalers annually among the poor.

The Conference which has been held annually since 1876 by the Society of Arts on subjects connected with public health is announced for June 10 and 11. As in former years, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., will preside.

The fifty-third anniversary festival on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum took place on the 20th inst., at the Crystal Palace, under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Crossman. The number of inmates maintained in the Asylum is 210, the total cost of maintenance per annum being about £8000. In giving the toast of the day the chairman pointedly drew attention to the fact that the income of the charity from funded property amounted only to £1400, leaving a large balance to be raised each year by the exertions of the friends of the institution. By means of this charity they were doing a noble work. There was indeed no greater institution of the kind in the world, and the estimation in which it was held by the trade, to whose decayed members it afforded a refuge in old age or adversity, was sufficiently proved by the fact that, since the establishment of the charity, they had contributed towards its support £230,000. His appeal to the company was liberally responded to, the subscriptions amounting to £5500.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO CORNWALL: THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES ON THE RIVER FAL.—SEE PAGE 530.



THE UNION COMPANY'S NEW STEAM-SHIP TROJAN, FOR THE CAPE MAIL LINE.—SEE PAGE 530.